

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2183.—VOL. LXXVIII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at 24, Ladbrooke-grove, W., the wife of Charles Baker, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at Cassia, Winsford, Cheshire, the Viscountess Cole, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th ult., at Christchurch Cathedral, Nassau, Bahamas, by the Rev. W. H. Strombon, Rural Dean, William Masters Rae, Esq., Surgeon Royal Navy, R.N. Hospital, Bermuda, to Beatrice de Saussure Kensall, youngest daughter of the Hon. Frederick Duncombe, M.D., J.P., of Nassau.

On the 10th inst., at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, John Adam Hay, late Scots Guards, eldest son of Sir Robert Hay, Bart., to Anne Salisbury Mary Meliora, eldest daughter of Sir Robert John Milliken Napier, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at Sandbach, Cheshire, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Butterworth, Curate of Claverton, Somerset.

On the 6th inst., at Naples, after four days' illness, of acute meningo-encephalitis, George Cheyne, Esq., M.D. Edin., of 5, Bryanston-street, London, formerly of Mexico.

On the 11th inst., at his residence, Saltwell Park, Gateshead, William Wailes, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in his 73rd year.

On the 13th inst., at Oak Park, Dawlish, Devon, William Jupp Pike, aged 51.

On the 8th inst., at Knotley Hall, Kent, the Right Hon. Lord Hanmer.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20.

Third Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday. Morning Lessons: Gen. xxxvii.; Mark xiv. 53. Evening Lessons: Gen. xxxix. or xl. 1 Cor. xi. 17. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Simpson, Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-street; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Walter Abbot, Vicar of St. James's, Paddington. St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Durham.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

Vernal Equinox. Princess Louise married to the Marquis of Lorne, 1871. Caledonian Asylum, annual court, 1. British Fisheries Society, anniversary, 3 p.m. London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor R. Bentley on Fungi). Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. F. Bateman).

TUESDAY, MARCH 22.

William I., Emperor of Germany, born, 1797. Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.; promenade, 3 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood). Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. M. Torrens, M.P., on Imperial and Colonial Partnership in Emigration). Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. D. Phillips on the Endurance of Iron and Mild Steel).

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

Moon's last quarter, 3.29 a.m. College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Moxon on the Influence of the Circulation on the Nervous System; and on Friday). Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Cornelius Walford on Deaths from Explosions).

THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Statham on Ornament). London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Ernst Pauer on the "Suite"). Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Lady Day, Annunciation of the Virgin Mary. United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Lieutenant-Colonel Lonsdale A. H. Hale on Outposts, &c.). Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alexander Buchan on the Weather and Health of London, 9 p.m.).

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

The Duke of Cambridge born, 1819. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haweis on American Humorists—Oliver Wendell Holmes). Ladies' Sanitary Association, 5.30 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on Respiration).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer Corrected.	DAILY MEANS OF TEMPERATURE		THERMOLOGICAL READINGS		WIND.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.				
March 6	29.439	51.4	45.1	80	8	56.9	47.0	WSW. SSW.	330 0.060
7	29.220	51.2	44.6	79	8	57.1	48.8	SSW. WSW.	582 0.085
8	29.728	44.8	36.0	73	6	56.2	42.0	W. SW. W.	418 0.150
9	29.920	49.0	44.0	84	10	54.8	41.5	WSW. W.	525 0.000
10	30.047	53.2	47.0	81	9	59.2	50.2	WSW.	350 0.000
11	30.012	49.5	41.8	76	5	57.9	45.2	WSW. W.	217 0.005
12	29.968	45.8	43.1	91	10	53.0	41.0	W. ENE.	168 0.000

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.324 29.283 29.034 30.041 30.057 29.987
Temperature of Air .. 51.4 44.6 36.0 41.5 40.0 44.0
Temperature of Evaporation .. 47.8 50.2 42.2 48.1 50.4 46.7 44.0
Direction of Wind .. SW. SW. W. W. W. WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 27	4 45	5 3	23	5 45	6 10	6 35

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 8.30 p.m.

EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 3.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

DECORATIVE ART EXHIBITION.

THE NEW GALLERIES, 103, NEW BOND-STREET.

1. H. PRINCESS LOUISE, MARCHIONESS OF LORNE.	2. H. H. HOPE EDWARDS, Esq., Bart.	3. C. C. HORSLEY, Esq., R.A.	4. M. B. HUISH, Esq., Editor of the "Art Journal."
Duke of Rutland, K.G.	Sir Henry Hope Edwards, Bart.	J. C. C. Horsley, Esq., R.A.	Arthur Macnamara, Esq.
Duke of Westminster, K.G.	Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy.	M. B. Huijsh, Esq., R.A.	H. Stacey-Marks, Esq., R.A.
Earl of Clarendon.	Sir John Gilbert, R.A.	Charles Peter Matthews, Esq., R.A.	George Truefitt, Esq.
Earl of Wharncliffe.	L. Alma-Tadema, Esq.	John P. Seddon, Esq.	Professor Charles Verlat
Earl of Mar.	R. Armitage, Esq.	Edward James Stanley, Esq.	(Antwerp Academy).
Earl of Dunraven.	T. Oldham Barlow, Esq.	Alfred Waterhouse, Esq.	Alfred Waterhouse, Esq.
Lord Viscount Torrington.	J. E. Boehm, Esq., A.R.A.	John P. Seddon, Esq.	C. M. R. A. (Madrid).
Lord Viscount Ranelagh.	R. Balliol Brett, Esq., M.P.	Edward James Stanley, Esq.	G. A. Storer, Esq., R.A.
Lord Dormer.	W. Cunliffe Brooks, Esq., M.P.	John P. Seddon, Esq.	Frederick Goodall, Esq., R.A.
Lord Colville of Culross, K.T.	Charles Butler, Esq., F.R.G.S.	George Truefitt, Esq.	Committee.
Lord Dorchester.	Thomas J. Gullick, Esq., A.R.A.	Augustus Savile Lumley, Esq.	Rev. J. O. Stephens.
Lord Thurlow.	Rev. Robert Gwynne.	George Augustus Sala, Esq.	Charles L. Eastlake, Esq.
Lord Denman.	General W. Fane, C.B.	James Webb, Esq.	W. W. F. Frith, Esq., R.A.
Lord de L'Isle and Dudley.	W. H. G. Cameron, Esq.	John P. Seddon, Esq.	W. H. G. Cameron, Esq.
Louis, Lady Ashburton.	W. H. G. Cameron, Esq.	Edward James Stanley, Esq.	W. H. G. Cameron, Esq.
Lord Garvagh.	W. H. G. Cameron, Esq.	John P. Seddon, Esq.	W. H. G. Cameron, Esq.
Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.R.S., &c.	W. H. G. Cameron, Esq.	Edward James Stanley, Esq.	W. H. G. Cameron, Esq.
Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild.	P. G. M. Cameron, Esq.	John P. Seddon, Esq.	W. H. G. Cameron, Esq.
Hon. Lewis Strange Wingfield.	R. S. Holford, Esq., F.R.G.S.	Edward James Stanley, Esq.	W. H. G. Cameron, Esq.

NOTICE.—An EXHIBITION of SELECT WORKS OF DECORATIVE ART will be held during the ensuing season in galleries and rooms (together 250 ft. long by 40 ft. in rear), now being built at 103, New Bond-street. The Exhibition will include Decorative Paintings, Designs, and Sculptures; Works of Art in Gold, Silver, and other metals; Porcelain and Pottery; Enamel and Glass; Carvings, Mosaics, and other inlays; Art-Furniture and House Decorations; Embroidery, Textiles, and other objects of choice decorative character. The Rules and Regulations may be obtained by inquiring Exhibitors on application to the Director, Mr. T. J. GULLICK.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OF SWISS ARTISTS, instituted by the CERCLE DES BEAUX ARTS of GENEVA, 103, NEW BOND-STREET, WILL OPEN MARCH 14. Admission, One Shilling.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by ARTISTS of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOLS is NOW OPEN at THOMAS MCLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket (next the Theatre). Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 33, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

AMOUREUX ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—SECOND CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 22, at Eight o'clock, under the Patronage of His Excellency the French Ambassador, M. Challemel-Lacour, and in Aid of the FUNDS of the FRENCH HOSPITAL and DISPENSARY. AIRS, MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS, &c. (Saint-Saëns), Violin Obligato, M. Sainton; Air (Gounod), Madame Brunet-Lafleur; Ouverture de "Siegfried" (E. Reyer); Concerto, pour Piano (Ch. M. Widor); Madame Montigny-Rémaury; Andante de la Symphonie Romantique (V. Joncières); Rapsodie, for Orchestra (Edward Lalo); Air de "Fernand Cortez" (Spontini); Madame Brunet-Lafleur; Sylvia (Ballet); Suite d'Orchestre (Léo Delibes).

AMOUREUX CONCERTS.—Programme of the Second Concert, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT—Nouvelle Suite d'Orchestre (Massenet); Danse Macabre (Saint-Saëns); Violin Obligato, M. Sainton; Air (Gounod), Madame Brunet-Lafleur; Ouverture de "Siegfried" (E. Reyer); Concerto, pour Piano (Ch. M. Widor); Madame Montigny-Rémaury; Andante de la Symphonie Romantique (V. Joncières); Rapsodie, for Orchestra (Edward Lalo); Air de "Fernand Cortez" (Spontini); Madame Brunet-Lafleur; Sylvia (Ballet); Suite d'Orchestre (Léo Delibes).

PANORAMA.—ROYAL LONDON PANORAMA, Leicester-square, will OPEN to the public on MONDAY, MARCH 28, with

CHARGE OF BALACLAVA.—Magnificent Oil-Painting, covering 1500 square yards, painted by THEO. POILPOT and STEPH. JACOB.

ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.—The EXHIBITION will remain OPEN from Ten a.m. to Eleven p.m. Lighted after dusk with ELECTRIC LIGHT (system Jamin).

CARDIGAN and the LIGHT BRIGADE. Portraits of H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge, Maréchal Canrobert, Lord Raglan, Lord Lucan, Lord Cardigan, Sir Colin Campbell, Lord George Paget, Sir George Wombwell, General d'Allonne, and General Morris.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CUP.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy, THE CUP, at 7.45—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terriss. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, at 9.30—Mr. Irving. Last Morning Performance of THE CUP To-day (Saturday), March 19. Box Office (Mr. Hurst), open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

CORSICAN BROTHERS.—LAST MORNING PERFORMANCES, SATURDAYS, MARCH 26 and APRIL 2. Louis and Fabien de Franchi, Mr. Irving. Doors open at Two.</

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Monday, the 14th of March, 1881, will be marked down as a *dies nefasta* in the dramatic calendar of the year. In the morning the brilliant writer, whose place in these columns I for the moment so unworthily occupy, started for St. Petersburg on a mission of grave and solemn consequence, obedient to the instant call of duty, and scarcely had the day closed that was appointed for the first performance of the new Russian play, "Michael Strogoff," at the Adelphi, than a succession of strange and unexpected accidents occurred at one place of public entertainment, and two of our leading theatres. The first misfortune occurred at the Aquarium, where two rival champion shots, Dr. Carver and Mr. Scott, are busily engaged every evening in blowing thousands of glass balls into atoms before an excited and astonished audience. Mr. Scott finding that he had a tight-fitting cartridge handed his gun to an attendant, when, unluckily, it exploded, and the shots injured one of the innocent spectators so severely that the poor fellow was taken to the hospital, luckily within a stone's throw.

The scene changes to Drury Lane, on the occasion of the revival of "The World," the successful melodrama reproduced, according to promise, now that the pantomime is over, with almost the same cast as before. Miss Helen Barry is acting every afternoon and evening at the Aquarium, and is therefore compelled to resign the part of the haughty beauty into the hands of Miss Louisa Payne; but with that exception no material change has been made. All was going well, the house as crowded and enthusiastic as ever, when suddenly, to the horror of the spectators, down came the act-drop with a mighty crash upon the exposed footlights. Only those who have had any experience of the practical working of theatres have an idea what a formidable thing an act-drop is, or what immense care is required to work it without danger every night. From the front it looks light and simple enough; but those who have ever come in contact with the mighty roller that reaches the floor with a tremendous thud can tell a different story. Had it fallen on any other spot, and during the action of the play, the consequences might have been frightful. Mercifully, no lives were lost; but the audience, panic-stricken as usual, jumped up at the surprise of the fall and the sight of the mass of inflammable caravans fallen over the flaring gas. There is more presence of mind behind the footlights than in front of them at these moments of alarm and danger. Mr. Edward Stirling, the veteran stage manager, who has just written his recollections of the old theatre in a book of two volumes, instantly gave the word of command. Out went the footlights, so all danger on that account was at an end. Meanwhile, Mr. William Rignold, with some equally strong and lusty companions, cleared the decks of the fallen sails, and, having comforted the nervous audience, the good ship sailed on again as if nothing had happened, and the play was performed without an act-drop.

The third accident was still more painful. It was close upon midnight when the last of the six acts of "Michael Strogoff" was drawing to a close. The play ends in a grim duel to the death between Mr. Charles Warner, the manly hero, who has arrived at the end of his interminable journey, and Mr. James Fernandez, the villain who has pursued him with undying hate and hunger for vengeance. The scene reminded me very much of the final passages of *Ruy Blas*, as played by Mr. Fechter and Mr. John Ryder with such splendid melodramatic effect at the Princess's. In the present case the villain alone is armed with a dagger, with which he prepares to kill the hero, supposed to be blind. As the dagger is reaching the victim's heart he opens his eyes, and struggles for the possession of the weapon. The hero conquers, and is in turn the master of the situation, when, after a second struggle, the positions are once more reversed. The excitement is now at fever heat, and in the last bout—strength against skill—as Mr. Warner had just wrenched the dagger from the hands of Mr. Fernandez, I could see something serious had happened. "Go on!" whispered Mr. Warner to his frightened brother actor; "go on, and don't mind me! He turned deadly pale, and I could see the poor fellow was in terrible pain, straining all the time to hide his wounded hand from the audience, with its streams of blood. The Grand Duke rushed in to welcome Mr. Warner, and poor Mr. Fernandez was obliged to die and to see the blood of his wounded friend pouring on the floor. There was nothing to be done but to finish the play in a hurry, the audience all the time being half ignorant of what had occurred and half sympathetic with the brave young actor. But when the ladies, Mrs. Hermann Vezin and Miss Gerard, came on, they had no heart or patience to wait and see their companion in such intolerable suffering. Miss Gerard, with her own handkerchief, endeavoured to stanch the blood, and Mr. Warner, biting his lips, tried his best to look as if he were not tortured. At any rate, he ended the play without a cry, and actually took his call with his wounded hand and wrist hastily bound by Miss Gerard's kerchief. An act of greater consideration for the feelings of others, or one more loyal and brave, has seldom been recorded of an actor on the stage.

I suppose we had all heard wonderful and varied accounts of "Michael Strogoff" as acted at the Châtelet in Paris. News of the comic special correspondent and his donkey, somewhat vulgarly and defiantly acted by Dally, a favourite low comedian, of the painful scene when the eyes of Strogoff are put out by searing them with a red-hot sword, and of the various knottings and lashings so realistically represented, had arrived here long before it was in Mr. Byron's hands for adaptation. Paris, theatrically considered, is but a suburb of London, and enthusiastic playgoers are as familiar with one capital as the other. In spite of the protests made by all who saw the original play, I congratulate Mr. Byron on his good taste and good sense in relieving this melodrama from its more pronounced horrors. Surely, as it stands, it is ghastly and blood-curdling enough to satisfy the tastes of this ultra-realistic and blood-thirsty age. There are more assaults, thrashings, whippings, explosions, and firing of guns than were ever heard of at the old Cobourg, now turned into a discreet and pious music-hall. Mr. Warner in the very first act is whipped by the villain, because he won't give up his travelling carriage to a swaggering bully; in the second act two special correspondents have to dodge the bullets as if they were markers at Wimbledon, a telegraph office is blown to smithereens, flaming shells enter unexpectedly at lattice windows, and the enormous Adelphi stage before ten o'clock is covered with bleeding men, shrieking soldiers, and dying horses. An unfortunate woman is threatened with the knout unless she betrays her son, whereupon that plucky young gentleman seizes the instrument of torture from the executioner, and promptly belabours the mazzard of the villain with the thongs, cutting his face with a ghastly gash. The same amiable old lady is tied up to a tree and ordered for execution, when the comic correspondent picks off the whole firing-party as if they were a covey of English partridges; a blind man is compelled to walk full tilt upon a naked sword; a town is partially destroyed by a river of burning oil that out-glares the fierce light of Herculaneum and Pompeii; and, as a final *pièce de résistance* in this supper of horrors, poor Mr. Warner mangles the palm of his hand in a horrible manner with a razor-like instrument, which I cannot conceive

to be necessary for the purposes of the scene. Property daggers are made to shut up like telescopes when they come in contact with the body—why cannot they look sharp, and be perfectly blunt. Realism is carried to an astounding pitch, when actors are in nightly danger of lockjaw; and we shall have Juliet taking carefully prepared narcotics and Othello gashing their windpipes. But in addition to the sensational surprises of "Michael Strogoff," we certainly do not want eyeballs frizzled with hot swords, or any visible reproduction of the horrors of the Inquisition. Such unhealthy tastes should not be pandered to, whatever M. Zola and the realists say to the contrary.

The interminable length of the new play can easily be remedied; and, though I should be sorry to lose any of Mr. Byron's quips and cranks or dry witticisms—and, by-the-way, how admirably he says them: with what seeming innocence and inimitable modesty!—still, I fear that it is in this direction that "Michael Strogoff" must lose flesh, when the honest Imperial messenger takes to Banting. From two things the play, however, must inevitably suffer—a decided and fatal want of female interest and the tedious rhapsodies of affection between mother and son. I am certain we love our mothers in England as much as they do in France, but we never care to make so much fuss about filial affection on the stage. Of the ordinary love between youth and maiden we never weary; but we do not readily rise to the signal of "ma mère." Now, if Michael Strogoff had been dispatched on a mission of affection as well as of duty—if this poor milk-sop of a girl that he picks up on the road could have somehow aided him in his escapades, and earned his devotion by some singular act of self-sacrifice, how much more such motives would have been appreciated than the mutual claspings of mother and son that are repeated in this play *ad nauseam*, in spite of the glow of Mrs. Vezin's acting and the personal popularity of Mr. Warner's manner. With regard to Mr. Warner, on whose shoulders fall the burden and heat of this tremendous play, I could wish some discipline on the heat and fervour of his passionate utterances. I admire, and always have admired, his energy, earnestness, and thoroughness. He was the first distinguished rebel against the milk-and-water, dawdling school, that once attempted to crush out all passion and sneer down sentiment. But he should be careful not to rush into the opposite extreme, and give us all the butter without the bread. There is no need to write every sentence so exceedingly large, to emphasise so very strongly, to make every commonplace sentence into a rhapsody. The actor feels it all, no doubt; it is his manner, and a far better manner than washed-out indifference; but Mr. Warner must remember that he discounts the effect of his heroic speeches when they do come. He cries "wolf" so often over his commonplaces that when he comes to his true passion we either do not believe him or are weary of the same old key. Mr. Fernandez never fails, however disagreeable or difficult the character; he is an excellent melodramatic actor—in fact, one of the very best; but I could have wished better parts for Mrs. Bernard Beere and Miss Gerard. One had nothing to do but look handsome and scowl at her rival; the other to look pretty and smile at or weep with her undemonstrative lover. Of one thing I am quite assured, and that is that Mr. Beverley's superb battle picture was not equalled on the French stage and could not be surpassed here. It is a glorious composition in colour, harmony, composition, and design, and will add another laurel-wreath to the brow of the veteran artist.

I have left no space to tell of the happy evening at the St. James's, when Mrs. Kendall, with her wounded arm in a silken sling and a cruel scar on her forehead, came back to recover on the stage and be pelted with flowers by her legion of friends; or to speak of the reopening of the Imperial, with Miss Helen Barry as the leading lady. But there will be breathing time next week before Madame Modjeska is ready, I trust, to charm us all as Juliet. C. S.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Mrs. Twells, widow of Mr. Philip Twells, late M.P. for the City, and a magistrate at Enfield, has contributed £500 to the Police Orphanage, as a mark of her appreciation of the sympathy of the police in that district in following her husband to the grave.

The annual meeting of the Royal Literary Fund was held last week—the Earl of Derby in the chair. The report showed that during the past year thirty-nine grants had been made, to the amount of £2425. Mr. F. Rae spoke in favour of the union of the institution with the Guild of Literature and Art; and, on the suggestion of Lord Derby, it was agreed that the Committee of the Fund should be requested to consider the expediency of taking steps towards this end. His Lordship, who congratulated the members on the prosperity of the society, was re-elected president.

The sixty-eighth anniversary dinner of the London Orphan Asylum at Watford, one of the many noble charities founded by the late Dr. Andrew Reed, was held at Willis's Rooms on the 9th inst.—Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £3700.

The Lord Chancellor will preside at the eighth annual general meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, which will be held in the Middle Temple Hall on Wednesday afternoon, the 30th inst.

The Grocers' Company have sent £100 to the Mechi Fund, and £100 towards the Building Fund of the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society.

The Committee of "The 60th Royal Rifles Family Relief Fund" have received such liberal donations as to render further appeals for subscriptions unnecessary.

A cottage hospital and convalescent home has been opened at Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire. It has begun its work under favourable auspices. Miss Lonsdale, the well-known authoress of "Sister Dora," having generously come forward and placed her nursing skill at the disposal of the committee of management, thereby ensuring to the patients all that devotion and energy of purpose can effect. The convalescent home is available for patients from any part of the kingdom on the recommendation of subscribers.

The annual festival of the friends of the Asylum for Fatherless Children was held on Tuesday week at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The subscriptions amounted to £1800.

The total number of emigrants who left Ireland during the past quarter amounts, according to the Registrar-General's return, to 10,668.

By means of the antiseptic apparatus recently patented by Mr. Stephenson perfect immunity can be secured, at a moderate cost, from the grievous effects of poisonous gases and noxious effluvia in closets, pipes, and drains. The simplicity and complete success of the apparatus have been attested by Dr. W. B. Richardson, F.R.S., and Dr. Thomas, Deputy-Coroner and Medical Health Officer, and by other high authorities.

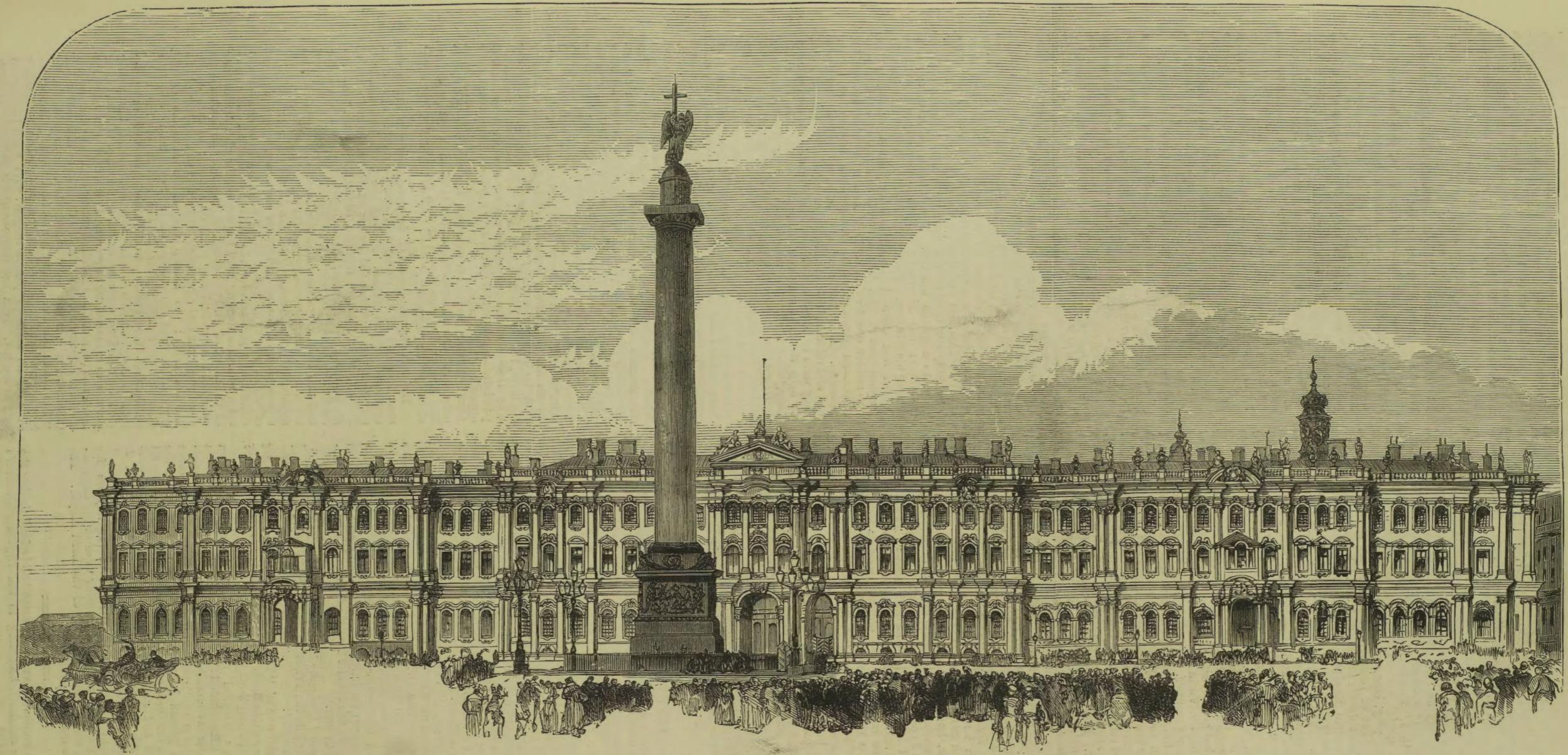
THE LATE EMPEROR ALEXANDER II.

The late Emperor was born April 29, 1818, eldest son of the Emperor Nicholas and of the Empress Charlotte, who was a Princess of Prussia, sister to the present Emperor William I., of Prussia and Germany. He was educated by two tutors, General Mörder, a German, and the Russian poet Joukowski. He entered the army at the age of thirteen, and at seventeen was Colonel of Grenadiers. In 1849, he was appointed Superintendent of the Military Schools; and, in the following year, held a command in the army of the Caucasus. He was married, in April, 1841, to Maria, daughter of the Grand Duke Louis II. of Hesse Darmstadt. The death of the Emperor Nicholas, on March 2, 1855, at the crisis of the Crimean War, called Alexander II. to the throne.

Of a kindly and humane disposition, free from military ambition, though desirous of maintaining the prestige of the Russian Empire, and devotedly attached to the Russian Church, Alexander felt no wish to persevere in schemes of conquest, and readily acquiesced in the terms of peace which were imposed by the Allies, after the fall of Sebastopol in September, 1855. In February, 1856, a Protocol was signed by the five Powers, which made arrangements for the Congress at Paris, where peace was signed on March 30. Never were more lenient terms granted to a prostrate adversary. The territories conquered or occupied during the war were to be reciprocally evacuated, and, with the exception of a portion of Bessarabia which was taken from Russia, no penalty was imposed upon her. The Black Sea, it is true, was neutralised; but Russia had now not a ship afloat on the Euxine. For a time, therefore, the attention of Alexander II. had to be directed to the reorganisation of his defeated armies, and to the resettlement of his disordered finances.

But it was well known that he had set his heart upon a large measure of emancipation for the serfs; and early in 1858 it was announced that a Committee had been nominated, under the presidency of the Czar, to consider the best means for carrying out the Imperial intention. This was called the Grand Committee, which held its sittings in St. Petersburg. There was also constituted, by his Majesty's orders, a Reporting Committee, under the presidency of Count Kostovtsev, whose function it was to gather together and arrange facts for the benefit of the Grand Committee. It collected eighteen volumes of reports and memoranda, and upon these a draught was founded and submitted to a body composed of Provincial Delegates. The aristocracy and large landowners were the most influential element in all the Committees; and their recommendation was virtually that the serfs should have personal freedom, but that they should be detached from the soil. The Emperor disapproved their advice, and appealed from them to a special Council. The discussions were long and laborious; but Alexander II. failed to produce conviction among his advisers. Finally, he took the matter into his own hands, and decreed emancipation, without separating the peasant from the soil. The Emancipation Act affected twenty-two million ordinary serfs, three million of what were called Appanage peasants, and twenty-three million of Crown Peasants. A certain portion of land, varying according to soil and climate, was attached to each manumitted serf; and they were to be aided with money loans from the Government to help them to purchase their allotments. At the same time, though the serfs were delivered from nominal bondage to a superior, they still remained, by certain stringent regulations, *adscripti gleba*. A peasant was not to leave his village without surrendering his share of the communal lands. It was necessary, before he moved from the spot, that he should have carried out all his liabilities of military service, and, moreover, that he should have paid not only all local and imperial rates, but likewise all taxes for the existing year. All private claims must have been satisfied, and all personal contracts performed before he presumed to shift his abode. Furthermore, it was to be incumbent on him to provide for the maintenance of any members of his family who, if left behind, might possibly become a burden to the Commune. These and kindred conditions were attached to his complete emancipation; and they seem to be reasonable, if we consider the conditions of the case. Nevertheless, neither the nobles nor the peasants were satisfied: and Alexander II., having overcome the resistance of the former by an act of arbitrary benevolence, had to remind the latter that he had given them "all the liberties defined by the Statutes, but no liberties save those defined by the Statutes." The Decree of Emancipation was couched in sonorous and patriotic language, and ended with the following characteristic appeal:—"And now, pious and faithful people, make upon your foreheads the sign of the cross, and join your prayers to ours to call down the blessing of the Most High upon your first free labours, the sure pledge of your personal well-being and of the public prosperity."

But this magnificent act of domestic reform in Russia was soon followed by the exercise of cruel severities against an oppressed subject nation. During the years 1861 and 1862 accounts had reached the public of the disturbed state of Poland, where, denied the free use of their laws, their language, and their religion, the active-minded and more intelligent classes were once again giving painful signs of reviving national feeling by demonstrations invariably punished with the utmost severity. Early in 1863 the Russian Government, apparently determined to goad the Poles to despair, ordered a conscription of the most arbitrary character, the main object of which was to draught into the army everyone suspected of cherishing aspirations for the freedom of Poland. The operation was described by Lord Napier, the English Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, as intended "to make a clean sweep of the revolutionary youth of Poland; to shut up the most energetic and dangerous spirits in the restraints of the Russian army; to kidnap the active members of the Opposition, and to carry them to Siberia and the Caucasus." Police agents in the middle of the night surrounded the houses in Warsaw, marked in their list, forcibly entered them, and handcuffed the young men intended to serve as recruits. In their absence their parents were carried off to prison. It is said that in one night alone two thousand five hundred young men were thus seized. As Lord Palmerston, speaking of the incident in the House of Commons, said, it was not a conscription, but a proscription. "The conscription in Poland," said Earl Russell, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, "was carried on in a manner to make an unhappy people despair. No regard had been paid to the law. Men had been seized for political opinions, and, while the peasantry had been excepted, the townspeople solely had been chosen for the army." Lord Palmerston, then Prime Minister, did not hesitate to declare that "if the insurrection be put down the Czar will have a country in which the plains will be bathed in blood and the towns besmoking ruins." It was put down, and precisely in the manner predicted. But public opinion was much excited by the cruelties perpetrated in the suppression of the insurrection; and the Governments of France and Great Britain addressed strong remonstrances to



THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG, WHERE THE LATE EMPEROR DIED ON SUNDAY LAST.

the Czar. "Why does not his Imperial Majesty, whose benevolence is generally and cheerfully acknowledged," wrote Earl Russell, "put an end at once to this bloody conflict by proclaiming mercifully an immediate and unconditional amnesty to his revolted Polish subjects, and at the same time announce his intention to replace without delay his Kingdom of Poland in possession of the political and civil privileges which were granted to it by the Emperor Alexander I, in execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of 1815?" No reply was given for some time to this demand. The English Government had refused to encourage the proposal advanced by the Emperor of the French for a European Congress, and the efforts of Russia to put an end to the insurrection were finally successful.

The war between France and Germany, in 1870, gave Russia an opportunity of throwing off, in one respect, the restraint to which her power had been subjected by the neutralisation of the Black Sea. At the end of October, 1870, Prince Gortschakoff issued a Circular in which appeared the following sentence:—"Relying on the sense of equity of the Powers, signatories of the Treaty of 1856, and the consciousness these have of their own dignity, the Emperor bids you declare that his Imperial Majesty can no longer consider himself bound by the Treaty of March, 1856, in so far as this limits his rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea." The Russian Ambassador communicated the despatch to Earl Granville on Nov. 9. His Lordship replied to the despatch on the following day, reprobating "the theory of exercising an individual discretionary power by any

of the signatories of a treaty," but nevertheless making it abundantly evident that England was prepared to discuss the question, and far from disposed to treat the bad faith of Russia as a *casus belli*. In consequence, Prince Gortschakoff went on to announce that his "august Master had only to discharge an imperative duty to his country," and that he had no wish "to enter into any discussion, recall any precedent, or cite any example." On the 26th of the month Prince Bismarck addressed an invitation to the Powers to send representatives to a Conference to discuss the questions raised by the Circular of Prince Gortschakoff.

Earl Granville accepted the invitation, endeavouring to show that his assent was secured only by Russia having retired from her original arbitrary attitude. On Dec. 17 the Conference was opened in London. It is unnecessary to refer in detail to its proceedings, since everything for which Russia contended was consented to; a declaration, however, being agreed to by her to the effect that no Power could withdraw itself from a Treaty without the assent of its co-signatories.

The Emperor Alexander had continued his efforts to reform the administration of government in Russia; and in November, 1864, established an improved system of judicature, both for civil suits and for criminal prosecutions, with trial by jury, open and public sittings of the courts, and the assistance of professional barristers. Much has also been done for the reform of the civil service, but it is the enlargement of municipal and communal self-government which has produced the greatest change in the condition of the country.

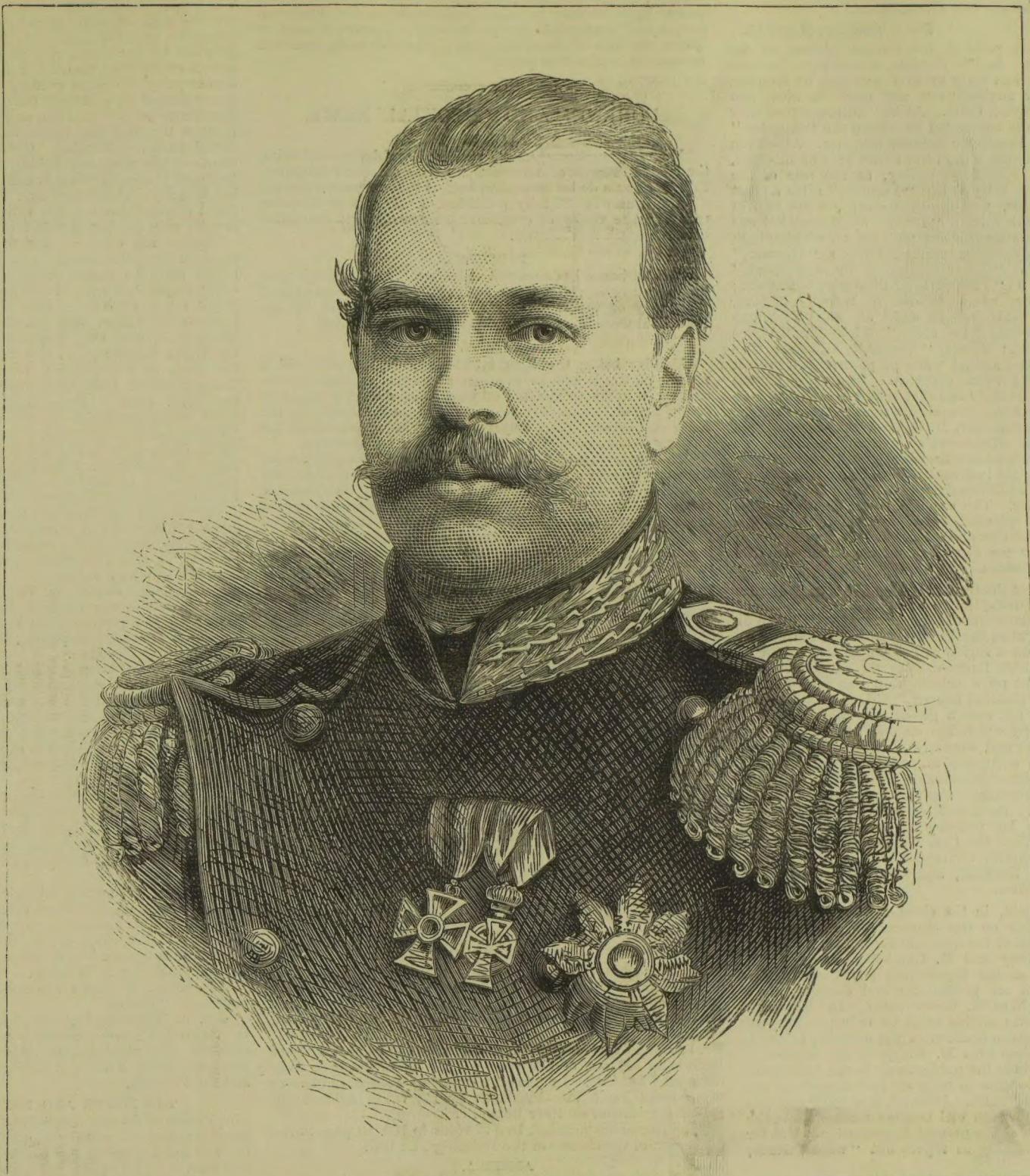
With many partial drawbacks and disappointments, and the appearance of fresh evils not yet completely remedied, there seems to be, on the whole, satisfactory evidence of the substantial benefits actually conferred upon Russia by the decrees of the late Sovereign, whose benevolent intentions, so far as the Russian people are concerned, have been proved beyond all doubt.

It has been remarked that Alexander II. showed no such desire of military conquest, or of the territorial aggrandisement of his Empire, as had been manifested by some of his predecessors. An apparent exception to this observation may perhaps be supposed to exist in the great advance of Russian dominion in Central Asia from 1866 to the present time. The Amur of Bokhara was first subdued, and the city of Samarcand, in May, 1868, was occupied by Russian troops; in 1873, Khiva was captured by General Kaufmann, and part of its territory was annexed; in 1875, there was the conquest of Khokand, and we have recently seen the Turkoman tribes on the eastern shore of the Caspian forced to yield to the arms of Russia. These events have excited much alarm on the part of a school of politicians and strategists who conceive that the safety of our Indian Empire may possibly be endangered by Russian dominion in Turkistan. We do not here pretend to express any opinion regarding that point of incessant controversy; but there appears to have been some degree of justification for the conduct of Russia towards the Turkomans in the lawless practices of marauding and kidnapping to which they were addicted. It is certain that these

conquests have been rather burdensome than advantageous to the finances and administration of the Empire; and they have not really added to its military strength. The late Emperor, it may well be believed, would have preferred to refrain from any such troublesome extension of his vast and unwieldy dominion.

Nor can it be doubted that he engaged with great personal reluctance, in 1877, in the tremendous task of a war of invasion to settle the affairs of Bulgaria and other other provinces of the Turkish Empire. He was certainly drawn on, if not forced on, to this questionable enterprise by the fanatical enthusiasm of the Russian Church and the Muscovite partisans of Slav nationality, whose championship he had ostentatiously assumed, as we may suppose, intending at first to use no other means than diplomatic agency on behalf of their cause. Russian officers and soldiers had, indeed, been permitted in 1876 to volunteer for the Servian army; and the Emperor's Government had interposed, when that army was defeated, to protect Servia from Turkish vengeance; but there is every reason to believe that he expected, at the Conference of Constantinople in December, to obtain a concerted action of the European Powers to impose upon the Sultan terms sufficiently favourable to the liberties of the Christian populations. The rejection of these proposals excited throughout Russia such a feeling as the Emperor was unable to control; and he was probably advised to put himself at the head of the movement, lest the war

(Continued on page 273)



ALEXANDER III., THE NEW EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.



RUSSIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS AT A RAILWAY STATION.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 15.

Jean François Millet painted the famous picture of the "Angelus" in 1859. Arthur Stevens, whose name deserves to be recorded, then had forty or fifty pictures by Millet in his store, but hardly anybody saw any merit in them, and nobody thought of buying them. At last, almost a year after it was finished, Stevens succeeded in selling the "Angelus" for 2500f. to M. Van Praet, the Belgian Minister. About ten years ago the same picture was in the hands of Durand-Ruel, who asked 25,000f. for it; yesterday, at the sale of the collection of Mr. John Wilson, the "Angelus," after a short and sharp fire of bids, was knocked down for the sum of 160,000f. At the same sale, a "Halt," by Meissonier, was sold for 125,000f. Amongst other pictures for which a high price was paid may be mentioned Millet's "Gleaner," 23,700f.; Delacroix's "Tiger Surprised by a Serpent," 24,000f.; Rousseau's "Village in Normandy," 20,000f.; Decamps, "Interior of a Court in Italy," 36,800f. (this picture was sold for 22,000f. at the Treteigneale in 1872); Troyon, "La Mare," 31,500f.; "Vallée de la Sole," 17,200f.; Ziem, "Venice," 17,500f. The immense increase in the market value of pictures is a subject on which one might write columns. The case of the "Angelus" is not the only one that may be cited. During his life-time Delacroix used to sell his masterpieces at 500f. apiece. Last week a financier, M. Balesi, paid at the Hôtel Drouot 95,000f. for Delacroix's "Convulsionnaires de Tanger." The French millionaires beat even the Americans. One of them, M. S., paid last week 300,000f. for six pictures by Rousseau and one of Delacroix, a bouquet that was offered him by an artful dealer. The same M. S. paid a few months ago 400,000f. for the splendid Meissonier, which was shown at the Exhibition at the Champ de Mars in 1878, and sold then to a Belgian amateur for 250,000f. Such patronage of the fine arts is truly Babylonian.

The assassination of the Czar has naturally been the great topic of conversation during the past few days. Paris, it will be remembered, was the scene of the second attempt made to kill the Czar in 1867, when the Pole Berezowski fired at him as he was returning from a review at Longchamps in company with Napoleon III. This Berezowski is the same in whose honour Félix Pyat got up a subscription last year for the purpose of buying a "pistol of honour." To use the common expression, the event has cast a gloom over the large and brilliant Russian colony which has elected to live in Paris. Yesterday the Chamber and the Senate adjourned by way of protesting against the assassination, and the Press, with the exception of a few ultra-revolutionary and Socialist organs, is unanimous in expressing indignation at the act of the Nihilists. Even M. Rochefort disapproves of political assassination, though he ventures to prophesy that the Orsini bomb which killed the Czar will do for Russia what William Tell's arrow did for Switzerland, what the execution of Charles I. did for England, and what the beheading of Louis XVI. did for France.

In the political world, in the absence of any important debates in the Chamber or the Senate, the question most warmly discussed is that of the *scrutin de liste*, or rather that of the relations of M. Grévy and M. Gambetta. The meeting of the two Presidents at the Elysée ball last Thursday has been commented upon as profoundly and diversely as a chorus of Aeschylus. Was M. Grévy cold? Did he smile? Did he give M. Gambetta all his hand or only two fingers? It is needless to say that the decision of the question lies with the Parliament rather than with M. Grévy or M. Gambetta. The extreme interest which the public takes in the smiles and frowns of the two Presidents is only an instance of its ingrained monarchical tendencies. After all, it is quite possible that the *scrutin de liste* question will become merged into the question of the revision of the present Constitution. But for the moment there is nothing to report but "words, words, words."

The terrible fire which broke out at the Printemps drapery store last Wednesday, and did damage to the amount of ten millions of francs, will perhaps induce the Parisian authorities to shorten their bureaucratic processes and to furnish the city with means of defence against the flames. The whole of the splendid Printemps building, at the corner of the Boulevard Haussmann and the Rue du Havre, was gutted, one fireman killed, thirteen persons injured, and more than a thousand persons thrown out of work, because Paris has only four steam fire-engines and 207 hand-pumps, the latter throwing water to a height of about 20 ft. The whole city has only 920 fire-plugs, 600 of which have been constructed within the last six months. In the case of the Printemps, water could not be obtained to supply even four steam fire-engines. With such inadequate and inefficient means, the fire brigade, in spite of its bravery and devotion, is powerless against a fire of any magnitude. This was shown clearly enough when the old opera house in the Rue Lepelletier was burnt down. The press then waxed indignant and eloquent, as it has done during the past week; but the force of routine in France is incredible.

M. Edmond de Goncourt's remarkable volumes on his *libelots* and art collections, which I have already announced, has just been published by Charpentier, under the title of "La Maison d'un Artiste au XIX^e Siècle."

The Socialists and Communists are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the Commune on the 18th by banquets and festivities. On that day a new Socialist journal, *Le Juvenal*, directed by an ex-member of the Commune, is to appear. Of new journals in Paris it may be truly said, *quand il n'y en a plus, il y en a toujours*.

T. C.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

There is still, at the time of writing this notice on Wednesday evening, strong hope of a good result from the pacific negotiations that were commenced on Sunday, the 6th inst., between General Sir Evelyn Wood and Mr. P. J. Joubert, by the mediation of Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State. The armistice, which was for eight days, would have expired last Monday, but it has been prolonged four days, to give time for Mr. Paul Krüger, the Vice-President of the Boers' Government, to arrive from Rustenburg. It was arranged that the Conference should be held on Friday (yesterday, the 18th inst., being the last day of the armistice), between General Wood and Messrs. Brand, Joubert, and Krüger, at O'Neill's Farm, two miles from Prospect Hill. In the mean time, General Wood has the option of sending four days' more provisions to those garrisons which have already received eight days', and twelve days' provisions to those garrisons which have not yet received any provisions.

Mr. Bright has written in reply to an address presented to him, which was signed by a great number of the most eminent literary and scientific men of Germany, and by many German Liberal politicians and professors of law, in favour of the

independence of the Transvaal. He says, "I hope the prospect is one of peace, and not of further war, and that an arrangement may be made satisfactory to the Transvaal people and honourable to this country. I scarcely need to assure you that whatever influence I possess is being and will be exerted in favour of peace."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

Yesterday week was promulgated the Royal decree conferring the title of Princess of Asturias upon King Alfonso's daughter, Princess Maria de las Mercedes, heiress to the Spanish throne.

A decree was officially published at Madrid on Tuesday ratifying the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between Spain and Austria.

PORTUGAL.

A disturbance has occurred at Lisbon. As the people were leaving a meeting held at the Opera House to protest against the policy of the Government, they were charged by the Municipal Guards, and several persons were wounded.

ITALY.

Monday being the King's birthday, his Majesty held a review of the troops in garrison at Rome; and at the conclusion an immense number of people assembled in front of the Quirinal, repeatedly raising enthusiastic cheers for the King and Queen. The Royal family twice appeared on the balcony in acknowledgment of the popular acclamations.

The Government bill, proposing to grant 50,000,000 lire for the construction of works of public utility in Rome has been further discussed in the Chamber of Deputies. On Tuesday the general discussion was concluded, and a motion was agreed to expressing a hope that the Ministry would shortly present the necessary bills for the improvement of the Tiber and the Roman Campagna. Signor Magliani, the Minister of Finance, then made a statement showing the position of the Treasury, and at the same time presented the definitive Budget for 1881. The Treasury accounts present a surplus of 50,000,000 lire, of which 21,000,000 lire are already set apart for new expenditure. The Budget for 1881 shows a surplus of 15,000,000 lire.

Three earthquake shocks were felt last Saturday in Italy. A slight movement of the earth was noticed in Rome, and at Perugia the inhabitants were so alarmed that they camped out of their dwellings.

GERMANY.

The engagement was announced at Carlsruhe, last Saturday, of Princess Victoria, of Baden, granddaughter of the German Emperor, and great-granddaughter of the last Wasa, King of Sweden, with Gustavus Adolphus, the Crown Prince of Sweden.

The German Reichstag on the 10th inst. divided on the motion for referring to a Select Committee the bill for introducing biennial Budgets and four-year Parliaments. The motion was carried by 127 to 111, the majority being mainly composed of Conservatives and Clericals.

The Berlin Town Councillors have abandoned their intention of recording a formal protest against the charges brought against them by Prince Bismarck, "as they wish to proceed in the matter in conjunction with the magistracy."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath the Minister of Finance introduced a bill for the provisional exercise of the Budget during April. The House then proceeded to the election of a successor to Count Coronini, who recently resigned the post of President of the Chamber. Dr. Smolka, first vice-president, obtained 184 votes, and Herr Rechbauer 146 out of 339 votes. Dr. Smolka was then duly declared President. In Tuesday's sitting Prince Lobkowitz was elected First Vice-President by 163 votes, against 149 recorded in favour of Herr Demel.

The House has decided, by 175 votes to 160, to pass to the discussion of the clauses of the Building Tax Bill.

AMERICA.

The Senate, being the only House of Congress in Session, has unanimously adopted resolutions expressing sympathy and condolence with the Government and people of Russia.

It has been determined by the Navy Department to buy a whaling steamer now at San Francisco, in order to dispatch her on a search for the Polar exploring-vessel Jeannette.

Numerous meetings in support of the Irish Land League were held in the United States on Sunday. Among the speakers at an assembly at Brooklyn was Mrs. Parnell, the mother of the member for Cork.

CANADA.

The Senate has passed the Temperance Bill, after amending it in such a manner as to exempt ales, porter, lager beer, light wines, and cider from the operation of the Act.

In Wednesday's sitting of the House the Asiatic Cable Bill passed the second reading. The Naturalisation of Aliens Bill was read the third time and passed. The Railway Committee of the House have adopted the bill incorporating the European and Canadian Cable Company, after inserting a clause empowering the Governor in Council to regulate the charges.

The report of the Provincial Secretary and Premier, the Hon. S. H. Holmes, shows that the revenue of Nova Scotia for 1880 was 617,000 dols., and the expenditure 576,000 dols.

The provincial revenue of British Columbia for the year is estimated at 408,719 dols., and the expenditure at 460,285 dols. The deficiency will be made up by debentures.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegraphic despatch has been received at the office of the Agent-General for Victoria from the Hon. Graham Berry, Premier of Victoria, stating that the Melbourne International Exhibition will not close until April 30, but that the ceremony of distribution of awards will take place on the 22nd inst. in presence of the Governor; and that Colonel Sir Herbert Sandford, R.A., representative of the Royal Commission for Australian exhibitions, of which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., is executive president, will return to England by the steam-ship Orient, which leaves Melbourne on April 12.

The following telegraphic despatch from the Hon. Graham Berry, giving the names of those who lost their lives by the torpedo explosion at Melbourne on the 5th inst., has been received at the office of the Agent-General for the Colony:— "Killed—Robert Samuel Groves, William Barnes, Henry Hunter, Harry Timberley, James Wilkie."

The House of Lords, without calling upon the counsel for the Crown, has dismissed the appeal of the Claimant against the decision of the Lord Justices affirming the legality of the two seven years' sentences of penal servitude passed upon him eight years ago. But we have not yet heard the last of the irrepressible. A letter from the solicitor who is acting for the Claimant states that evidence is about to be laid before the House of Commons and the country to prove that the man in prison is really Sir Roger Tichborne, and that he has been the victim of "a widespread conspiracy."

THE COURT.

The terrible intelligence of the assassination of the Czar was received with profound grief by her Majesty on Sunday afternoon, the first intimation of the atrocity having been telegraphed by the Duke of Edinburgh immediately upon the arrival of the news from St. Petersburg. The Queen's family dinner party the same evening was set aside; and the Court has remained in seclusion during the week. Her Majesty's Drawingroom, for the 18th, and the Levée, for the 21st, were postponed; and the Court has gone into mourning for a month from last Monday. Court mourning had been already assumed the previous Friday for three weeks for the late Dowager Queen Caroline Amelia of Denmark, second cousin to her Majesty; which mourning was not expected to be worn at the Drawingroom on the 18th inst., except by the Royal family, with the households, and the Corps Diplomatique.

Before the close of last week the Queen was actively engaged in entertaining. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia and Count Gleichen lunched with her Majesty. Of those who joined the Royal circle at dinner were the Danish Minister and the Countess de Falbe, Viscount Cranbrook, the Right Hon. Sir William V. and Lady Harcourt, Colonel Sir Thomas Baker, the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, Mrs. and Miss Morier, the Dean of Westminster, Mrs. Drummond of Meggincil, Lady Churchill, Lady Abercromby, the Hon. Ethel Cadogan, the Hon. Frances Drummond, the Lord in Waiting and Lady Thurlow, Major-General Sir John and Lady Cowell, Captain and Mrs. Edwards, Viscount Torrington, Major J. R. Slade, Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill, Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, and Colonel H. F. Davies (commanding 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards), Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr, and Major-General Du Plat.

The Queen also knighted Colonel Sir Thomas Baker and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath. The Right Hon. Hugh Childers had an audience of her Majesty, as also Earl Sydney, who presented two addresses from the House of Lords.

Last Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle, the Rev. Frederick Manners Stopford, Rector of Tichmarsh, Northamptonshire, officiating.

The Prince of Wales visited her Majesty on Tuesday, and after luncheon returned to town. His Royal Highness, with the Duke of Cambridge, then went to the House of Lords, and was present at the moving and seconding of an address of condolence to the Queen and the Duchess of Edinburgh on the death of the late Emperor of Russia.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice have taken daily out-of-door exercise.

The eighteenth anniversary of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales was observed with due honours at Windsor on the 10th inst.; the twentieth anniversary of the Duchess of Kent's death was on Wednesday; and Princess Louise of Lorne's thirty-third birthday anniversary was yesterday.

Her Majesty's annual subscription of £50 has been sent to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution.

Miss Evelyn Moore is appointed Maid of Honour in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Mary Lascelles, resigned. Lady Abercromby has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting.

Mr. Irving Montagu has submitted to her Majesty his picture of "Plevna."

Mr. J. Thomson had the honour of photographing the Queen and Princess Beatrice in the state apartments at Osborne. The photographs, which were taken on his specially prepared plates, have been highly approved of by her Majesty and the Princess.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Charing-cross from Paris on Sunday afternoon, at the time the Duke of Edinburgh was at the station arranging for his departure for St. Petersburg, and thus the Duke gave his Royal Highness the first news of the sad catastrophe. The Prince, immediately after his arrival at Marlborough House, went with the Princess to see the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis at Clarence House. On Monday their Royal Highnesses were present at the funeral service held in the Russian Chapel in Welbeck-street in commemoration of the death of the late Emperor Alexander. The Prince was in full uniform; the Princess in deep mourning. Their Royal Highnesses received visits from the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Empress Eugénie.

The invitation of the Mayor of Norwich to the Prince and Princess to visit the city on Easter Monday, for the opening of the National Fisheries Exhibition, is accepted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke has succeeded Colonel A. Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, left town for St. Petersburg within about two hours of the intelligence of the painful death of the Emperor of Russia; the knowledge of which for the time being had a sad effect upon the Duchess, who was immediately attended by her medical adviser. Their children were taken to Windsor Castle, where they remain with her Majesty.

Princess Louise of Lorne (travelling as Lady de Sandridge) arrived at Genoa last Saturday. On Sunday her Royal Highness witnessed from the windows of the Royal Palace, Via Balbi, the beautiful procession of the "Return from the Crusades," organised by the gentlemen of Genoa belonging to the Gymnastic Society. Genoa has not witnessed anything so magnificent for many years. The Princess left the Hôtel d'Italia, where she had been staying, for Florence on Monday.

The Duke of Connaught presided recently at the Royal United Service Institution, where Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Chapman, R.A., C.B. (Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal), read a valuable and interesting paper, entitled "The March from Cabul to Candahar in August, and the Battle of Sept. 1, 1880."

Prince Leopold will open the new University buildings at Nottingham on June 30.

The Duchess of Teck, who was accompanied by her children, visited Chelsea Barracks on Thursday week and distributed the prizes awarded to the girls of the Guards' Industrial Home.

The Empress of Austria has continued to hunt with the several packs of the county near Combermere Abbey.

The Empress Eugénie will occupy Combe Lodge, Wimbleton, the residence of Mr. Edward Baring, who has placed it at her Majesty's disposal until she goes abroad, previous to her taking up her residence at Farnborough.

Mr. Charles William Sikes, manager of the Huddersfield Banking Company, is to be knighted, in recognition of his services in connection with the establishment of Post-Office savings banks. Many of Mr. Sikes's earnest appeals on the subject appeared in this paper.



AN EVICTION IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.

The Extra Supplement.

AN EVICTION IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.
We have little need or wish, after the protracted discussions of so many months past, upon the grievous condition of affairs between the claims of landlord and tenant in the western counties of Ireland, to dwell much on the distressing scene that is here presented. It is obviously the case of a peasant family being expelled, by the aid of the Irish Constabulary, which is a half-military force, and which has the severest coercive duties to perform, from the humble cottage that has long sheltered man, woman, and child. They have failed to pay the rent, and they are consequently ejected by regular process of law; but the aspect of this business, in itself, is harsh and threatening; the scanty furniture, rudely cast out upon the ground, the weeping wife and daughter, the terrified babes, the poor old father, apparently stunned by this great affliction, whom a constable is leading from the door, may well appeal to feelings of humane compassion. Such feelings, to their credit, seem to have touched the officer and men employed in protecting those who come to execute this stern decree of forcible removal, and who are perhaps themselves less susceptible of pity on these occasions. The neighbours in the village are naturally in a state of high indignation, as may be seen to the right and left of the premises; but we trust that no actual deeds of violence will here be committed.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Acworth, Herbert Sumner, to be Vicar of Chobham.
Amps, James Henry; Chaplain Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport.
Baron, James Wilkie; Rector of Sadberge, near Darlington.
Boys, Markby Janeiro Thornton; Vicar of Hildenborough, Kent.
Chafy-Chafy, William Kyle Westwood; Rector of Rouselench.
Cor-A, Curate of Darlaston; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Darlaston.
Cousens, R. R.; Rector of Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Darroch, Charles Stuart Parker; Rector of Medstead.
Fisher, William Frederick; Vicar of Shalfleet.
Footman, Henry; Vicar of Shorelditch; Vicar of Nocton.
Frere, Constantine; Honorary Canon in Norwich Cathedral.
Govett, James Lewin; Vicar of Burnham.
Graze, Allen; Vicar of Wellington with Eton Rectory annexed.
Grant, Frederick Bickerton; Curate of Great Comberton.
Greatrex, Charles Butler; Rector of Hope Bagot.
Griffith, G. O. F.; Incumbent of St. Barnabas, Beckingham, Kent.
Hamer, Richard; Vicar of Granby.
Heathcote, Gilbert Vyvyan; Rural Dean of Ness.
Hughes, W.; Rector of Llanenddwyn; Rector of Llanfechell, Anglesey.
Hutton, Vernon Wallaston, Vicar of Sneinton; Prebendary of Bedford Major, in Lincoln Cathedral.
Jagg, Frederick Charles; Rector of Lodgington, Northants.
Jones, David, Vicar of Dwygyfylchi, Pembaenmawr; Rector of Llaneddwn-with-Llannodwyne, Merioneth.
Jones, Ebenezer Humphrey; Rector of Johnston and Vicar of Steynton.
Kendle, William James; Chaplain of the Dorset County Lunatic Asylums.
Kirkland, Morfan Edward; Rector of Hedsor, Bucks.
Latham, William; Vicar of Thornton Curtis.
Luard, Thomas Garnham; Rural Dean of Newport.
Madan, Nigel, Vicar of Polesworth; Rector of West Hallam, Derbyshire.
Napleton, John, Curate of Temple Balsall; Incumbent of Christ Church, Coventry.
Norton, William; Rector of Pelham Parva, alias Stocking Pelham.
Parkinson, Arthur; Incumbent of St. Clement's, Broughton.
Robinson, Edward, Vicar of Norton; Rector of Tansley.
Shelton, Montague Henry Clifton; Assistant-Chaplain of Portland Prison.
Smith, C. Dunlop, Vicar of South Malling, Sussex; Rector of Didsbury.
Twamley, Zachariah; Perpetual Curate of Little Wymondley.
Waugh, James Charles; Rector of Ashleworth.
Wright, Barrington Stafford; Rector of Luddenham and Vicar of Stone-next-Faversham, Kent.—*Guardian.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a special form of prayer to be used in the churches on behalf of the troops in the Transvaal.

The Bishop of Durham has intimated his intention to erect a Young Men's Church of England Institute for Bishop Auckland, at an expense of about £1800. The new structure will be called the Bishop Lightfoot Institute.

Mr. John Pitt Bayly has been selected to supply the design for the proposed Cathedral at Douglas, Isle of Man. The fabric will be of Early English character, cruciform in plan, with two towers and spires at the west end. The cost will not be less than £25,000.

At the annual meeting of the Church Association on the 10th inst. a resolution was adopted declaring that, in face of the efforts now being made to secure toleration in the Church of England for the use of vestments and practices which are adopted in the Church of Rome as adjuncts to the Mass, and also the recognition of the Sacerdotalists as true members of the Church of England, the meeting most fully approved the protests made in the counter-memorial lately presented to the Archbishops against such efforts.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has, the *Daily News* understands, promised to support a scheme which has been drawn up for converting St. Margaret's Churchyard and the precincts of Westminster Abbey into a tasteful garden, somewhat similar to that which now faces the Houses of Parliament. According to the idea which has just been mooted, the gravestones that are now trodden upon would be taken up and transferred to some place of honour and safety. Then the ground would be laid out and suitably inclosed with an artistic railing. The Dean and Canon Farrar both approve of the plan, which it is estimated will only cost about £3500.

Mr. Eaton was elected for Coventry last Saturday, in the place of the late Sir Henry Jackson, by a majority of 443 over Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth; the Conservatives thus gaining a seat.

The returns of metropolitan pauperism show that 99,685 paupers were relieved last week, against 96,464 in the corresponding week of last year, and 89,787 in 1879. The number of vagrants relieved during the week was 764.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week show a large increase on those of the preceding week, making a total of 753 cattle, 340 sheep, 8988 quarters of beef, 2275 carcases of mutton, and 1847 pigs.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market 16½ tons of fish as unfit for human food. All of it had arrived by land. The fish numbered 2995, and included four cod, 460 haddock, 500 herrings, 52 lobsters, 320 plaice, 59 unclean salmon, and 1600 whiting; and, in addition, 41 bags of cockles, six bags of muscles and one of periwinkles, a barrel of salt cod, 68 barrels of oysters and 40 of sprats, two boxes and 25 lb. of eels, and 44 baskets of smelts and two of sprats.

With reference to our illustration and the account, published a fortnight ago, of the terrible disasters at the Artists' Masquerade Ball at Munich, we have received a communication, attested by several Englishmen who were present, stating that two American gentlemen, Mr. Stiebel and Mr. Lang, deserve much praise for their exertions to help the unfortunate men whose dresses were burning. We have much pleasure in adding their names to those of the two young Englishmen before mentioned.

NEW BOOKS.

Allowances have to be made in the case of *Cicero*: by Anthony Trollope (Chapman and Hall); and then the two volumes may be considered, perhaps, to contain as good an account of the great Roman orator, statesman, politician, and, above all, in the eyes of us moderns, letter-writer, as heart of man could desire. The allowances have to be made because the biographer does not bring to bear upon his work the accurate scholarship and profound learning which the task he has undertaken might seem to require; because much novel-writing, some of it rather remarkable for its slipshod style, has rendered him almost incapable of exhibiting that dignity of treatment which is supposed to be most appropriate, if not absolutely necessary, in dealing with historical subjects and characters; and because the habit of creating his own Dukes of Omnium and other great or little men, patronising them, as a man has a right to patronise his own creatures, handling them familiarly, as a potter has a right to handle the clay he fashions, and representing them to his readers, with an arbitrariness worthy of the famous Peter in "A Tale of a Tub," in such colours as his own prepossessions and prejudices prompt him to employ, is likely to exercise an imperceptible influence over him, even upon occasions when the very first thing needful is to exclude personal bias, to abstain from dictation, and to leave for the contemplation, examination, and judgment of others a figure calmly and methodically put together and composed of pieces gathered from the dust-bin as well as the treasure-casket of antiquity. In the present instance, the biographer may seem to protest too much, to assume too much of the interested advocate, interested with that deepest of interest which consists in a fanatical desire to thrust one's own opinions, by sheer physical force, down one's neighbour's throat; and to urge his advocacy in the partly hectoring, partly wheedling, and wholly free-and-easy, style of the conventional barrister addressing the conventional jury. On the other hand, these very blemishes, as they may appear to be to the literary Pharisee, are not unlikely to promote the popularity of the book with the less particular and more numerous literary Publican. And yet, after all, the blemishes which might have been expected are less conspicuous than the biographer's antecedents lead one to fear they will be: and they are less noticeable in the second than in the first volume. Here is one of the worst specimens of flippancy from the latter: "What a man he would have been for London life! How he would have enjoyed his club, picking up the news of the day from all lips, while he seemed to give it to all ears. How popular he would have been at the Carlton, and how men would have listened to him while every great or little crisis was discussed! How supreme he would have sat on the Treasury bench—or how unanswerable, how fatal, how joyous when attacking the Government from the opposite seats! How crowded would have been his rack with invitations to dinner! How delighted would have been the middle-aged Countesses of the time to hold with him mild intellectual flirtations, and the girls of the period, how proud to get his autograph, how much prouder to have touched the lips of the great orator with theirs!" And so on, and so on. All this, of course, would be well enough as "padding" in a novel, or as part of an ephemeral article in a newspaper, but the style is hardly suitable for serious biography, to last for ever, nor does it inspire much confidence in the authority of the last advocate who has come forward to vindicate the character of him to whom the title was given of "Pater patriæ" at one of the most momentous periods in the history of old Rome. There has, perhaps, been enough, not to say too much, written and published about the "incomparable Tully," but, if we are to follow the example of the amiable auditor who always made a point of agreeing with "the gentleman that spoke last," we shall, until the appearance of something to the contrary, hold that Cicero, who has been accused of all sorts of meanness, including cowardice and general insincerity, was, if not "tetragram," at any rate "rectangular," a patriot, an honest man, and almost a Christian. However that may be, it will be quite safe to venture as far on his behalf as Lord Verisoph considered that he might venture in his appreciation of Shakspeare, and admit freely that "he was a clayver man."

A very difficult enterprise is attempted in *The Story of Philosophy*, by Aston Leigh (Trübner and Co.), a volume in which the ambitious author undertakes "to give the reader, concisely and in ordinary language—philosophical terms being as far as possible excluded—the history of the rise and progress during the seven centuries before the birth of Christ, of that which sounds so unapproachable when the word which represents it is heard—Philosophy." This vast project is executed within the compass of two hundred pages, about; so that it will be evident how meagre the information must necessarily be, and not much surprise will be felt if that information be found to resolve itself almost entirely into a few sketches, in outline, of the principal Greek philosophers, together with some superficial remarks concerning their writings, those of Plato and Aristotle especially. Some of the Platonic dialogues are taken in hand, extracts are made from them, and the extracts are translated into perfectly good and intelligible English. There is also a description of Athens as it appeared, or is supposed to have appeared, in the days of Socrates, son of Sophroniscus; but a somewhat unfortunate choice of goddess detracts from the value of the description, according to which "the many-pillared edifice crowning the rocky hill is the Parthenon, the temple of Venus;" for if Venus could possibly have been an Athenian deity, she could not have been entitled to be called "Parthenos"—indeed, she would probably have scorned the imputation and taken vengeance upon the city in consequence. It cannot be expected that the book will be of much assistance to Mr. Herbert Spencer, or to the learned Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, or to other philosophers of their flight; but it is certainly not without a fair amount of interest, and, but for such little slips as that respecting the Parthenon, some useful knowledge, as well as no little pleasure, may be derived from a perusal of it by readers "unacquainted with philosophy, and lacking the time to read the works of great writers for themselves." Especially as the author seems to have gone for guidance to excellent, if not the very best, authorities, both English and German. Let it be added that there is an index, which greatly enhances the value, whether small or great, of such a work, being, from the nature of the case, a work of reference.

The seventh volume of *The History of France*: by M. Guizot; edited by Madame de Witt (Sampson Low and Co.), and translated by somebody whose name is not given, contains seven chapters, of which the first commences with an account of the position assumed, from the moment of his election, by the First Consul, and the last ends with a sketch of the miserable condition to which the French army was reduced at the conclusion of the Russian campaign, 1811-12. Early in the volume is described the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, and described, if not with the enthusiasm which the memory of it never fails to awaken in English breasts, at any rate with fairness and a respectful appreciation of our heroic Nelson. Before that date the First Consul had, of course, already become Emperor—a transformation which leads the historian

to remark that, "by the force of his genius as much as by the splendour of his military glory, Napoleon had conquered France more completely than Italy or Egypt," a somewhat awkward piece of English, such as it is difficult to avoid in translation, the awkwardness being more easily perceived than specified. This volume also, of course, deals with the question of the famous, or infamous, divorce, concerning which the "Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat" not long ago revived discussion, and concerning which, perhaps, judgments will always be found in accordance with sentiment rather than with reason. In this volume, too, a move is made upon the board with a certain knight, Sir Arthur Wellesley, whose movements had so much to do with the ultimate checkmate in the game between Napoleon and the world whose rest he troubled. There is the usual profusion of illustrations, and they are as remarkable as ever for an intermixture of the graphic and the melodramatic; there is even a little of the comic in the picture representing how Josephine fainted at the hint vouchsafed to her of the contemplated divorce. The figure of the gentleman holding the smelling-bottle to her nose certainly detracts from the impressiveness of the spectacle; it is one of those necessary acts and friendly attentions which, if not ludicrous in themselves, are so associated in one's mind with recollections of ludicrous scenes upon the stage and elsewhere, that to import them into a serious pictorial representation is to run a risk of appearing to strain after theatrical effect, if not of causing inopportune hilarity.

A very pleasant volume of mixed local descriptions, incidents of a rambling tour, and historical or legendary anecdotes, *In the Ardennes*, by Katharine S. Macquoid, is published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. Mrs. Macquoid, in this book, as in her "Through Normandy" and "Through Brittany," has the advantage of her agreeable writing being assisted by the finely executed small engravings which her husband, Mr. T. R. Macquoid, has drawn from his own sketches made during their tour in a picturesque district, affording many good subjects for a skilful artist's pencil. The lady's pen is almost equally graphic; and the combination of their efforts has produced a highly effective representation of that interesting tract of woodland country, partly within the Kingdom of Belgium, partly in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, extending sixty or seventy miles southward of Namur, on the Meuse, and of Liège and Spa, towards the famous battle-field of Sedan. It is quite true, as Mrs. Macquoid observes, that the region of the Ardennes is comparatively little known to English summer and autumn tourists, though it is more accessible, and not less attractive, than many parts of the Continent which yearly receive their swarm of holiday visitors. Her account of its charming scenery, the character and manners of its people, and its romantic traditions and associations, will certainly prove inviting to not a few human birds of passage in the next season; and we recommend those who hope for an excursion in August to read her book now, if they would make up their minds so long beforehand, and to look at it again when the time draws near. The neighbourhood of Dinant, which may be reached by river steam-boat from Namur, some thirty or forty miles from Brussels, will by itself afford much gratification to the tourist; and it is easy thence to pass up the Lesse, into the heart of the forest, which is found about La Roche, on the Ourthe, half-way between Liège and Luxembourg. Besides Mrs. Macquoid's description of the Ardennes, she gives, in a concluding chapter, some account of the ancient French city of Laon, in Champagne, which she visited on her way homeward.

It is a gratifying token of the social progress of South Australia, one of our most promising colonies at the Antipodes, that the Government Ministry of Education at Adelaide has published one of the best school text-books of political economy. We have received a copy of *The Laws We Live Under*, by C. H. Spence, a small treatise of less than 120 pages, which appears to us an almost perfect example of the method and style of instruction, and of sound judgment upon the principles and arguments to be applied to the science of the commonwealth. Many of the particular illustrations have been drawn from colonial experiences, probably familiar to the students of the Government College at Adelaide, or to their parents and friends. The laws and institutions of that province, and the statistics of its agricultural, mineral, and other industries and trades, are likewise described with some precision. But the general teaching is very good indeed.

A charming fairy tale, entitled "The Star of the Fairies," has been written in French and English by Mrs. W. C. Elphinstone Hope; both versions being simultaneously issued in Paris and London. The English edition is published by Sampson Low and Co. This handsome volume, profusely illustrated, affords excellent and most pleasant reading for the young, the moral not being so obtrusively manifest as to detract from the interest of the story. With much skill, and in a most natural manner, it is shown how Princess Blanche, who was somewhat imperious and selfish, becomes as gentle, considerate, and good as she is beautiful.

The Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar, Diary, and Pocket-Book, this year being the eleventh of publication, is a comprehensive Masonic book of reference, containing particulars of every Grand Masonic Body in the world, and all kinds of out-of-the-way bits of information interesting and useful to Freemasons. The favour in which this useful compendium is held by members of the Universal Craft is shown by the second edition of this year's issue being nearly exhausted. It is published by Mr. George Kenning, of Fleet-street.

R. C. Seaton, M.A., and B. D. Turner, B.A., have been admitted as Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge. Mr. Seaton was Twelfth Classic in the Tripos of 1876; Mr. Turner, Eighth Classic in that of 1880.

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ENTRANCE TO THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.



THE LATE EMPEROR ALEXANDER II. RIDING IN A SLEDGE THROUGH ST. PETERSBURG.

(Continued from page 268.)

party should endanger the stability of his throne. This is but an imperfect and insufficient excuse for a war of aggression that cost half a million of human lives, and it deprives Alexander II. of the praise of heroism and magnanimity in the efforts and sacrifices that he made for the liberation of Bulgaria. The incidents of that sanguinary war, accompanied with a dreadful amount of suffering, are still fresh in our recollection; and we remember how the Government of Alexander II. was brought to submit the Preliminaries of San Stefano to a European Congress, and to consent to have them replaced by the Treaty of Berlin. The retrocession of Bessarabia, and the acquisition of Batoum, Kars, and a portion of Armenia, were not insignificant spoils; but that they were not deemed adequate compensation for the sacrifices caused by the war was to be seen in the widespread discontent which proclaimed itself in Russia on the return of peace.

The Nihilist conspiracy, which aims at the destruction not only of the Russian Empire, but of all existing political and social institutions, has of late years sought the life of Alexander II., probably for the mere purpose of striking terror into the ruling classes throughout Europe. Attempts to kill him were made, indeed, in April, 1866, at St. Petersburg, and in June, 1867, at Paris, by firing a pistol at his Majesty, the second time when he was with the

Emperor Napoleon III., in a carriage in the Bois de Boulogne. In 1879 two other efforts were made to destroy the life of the Russian Emperor. At nine o'clock on the morning of April 14, as his Majesty was taking his customary walk in the neighbourhood of the Winter Palace, a respectably-dressed man, wearing a military cap, advanced towards the Emperor, drew a revolver from the pocket of an overcoat and fired a succession of shots. The police in attendance immediately seized the stranger, who fired another shot, slightly wounding a man in the crowd. This assassin stated that his name was Solokoff, and he was employed in a provincial branch of the Ministry of Finance. The visit of the Emperor to Moscow in December, 1879, was next made an occasion to attempt the destruction of his life. The train conveying the Emperor left the station at Simferopol at midnight, the time appointed for its departure. The baggage-train had been dispatched half-an-hour previously, but by some accident that in which the Czar travelled overtook the goods-train, and, passing it, left it some distance behind. When the baggage-train, in which there were about fifty persons, was drawing near the Moscow Station, a mine was exploded, the fuse having been timed with such accuracy that, but for the change in the order of the trains above mentioned, the Imperial carriage would have met the fate of the baggage-train. The Emperor the next morning appeared

in St. George's Hall, Moscow, and, addressing a deputation of the municipal authorities, said:—"Anxious for the welfare of Russia, I place myself in the hands of Providence, but sedition must be extirpated. I appeal, therefore, to you and all right-minded people to aid in the eradication of this evil which has taken root in Russia. I address myself to parents, and urge them to conduct their children in the paths of truth and righteousness, in order that they may become not miscreants but useful men and good Russian citizens."

After these attempts to assassinate the Emperor the Russian Executive had recourse to exceptional means to counteract the plots of the Nihilists, who, in a manifesto scattered throughout St. Petersburg and Moscow, declared their determination to effect their purpose. In pursuance of this avowal, on Feb. 17, 1880, the next plot developed itself in a form which, if successful, would have involved the death, not only of the Czar, but also of several members of the Imperial family, including the Duchess of Edinburgh, who was attending the Empress, then lying dangerously ill. About seven o'clock on the evening of the day mentioned, as the Emperor was in the apartment of the Princess Dolgorouky, prior to attending an official dinner in the Winter Palace in honour of the Prince of Bulgaria, a terrible explosion took place, and it was found that the guard-room on the ground floor had been blown up. The dining-room, which was

immediately above this guard-room, also suffered, a large rent three yards long by two broad having been made in the floor. At the moment of the explosion this apartment was unoccupied, and had not the Czar been a little behind his time, the whole of the Imperial family, including the Duchess of Edinburgh and guests, would have been seated at table, and the consequences would have been most disastrous.

In the summer of last year, upon the Emperor's return from Livadia, there was a report that preparations for an explosion similar to that which took place on the Moscow line had been discovered near Odessa. The particulars of this plot had been carefully concealed by the Russian authorities, who at first denied its existence. However, the Emperor arrived in safety in St. Petersburg, where he remained until the death of the Empress, which took place on June 3. He soon afterwards married a lady, Princess Dolgorouky, by whom he had already had several children, and an Imperial Decree was passed to legitimatise her offspring. But he had had seven children born of the Empress, the eldest of whom, the Czarevitch Nicholas, born Sept. 20, 1843, died at Nice in April, 1865; upon which the next in age, the Grand Duke Alexander, born March 10, 1865, became Czarevitch and heir apparent to the throne, and is now Emperor of Russia. The late Emperor's only daughter, the Grand Duchess Marie, was married to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on Jan. 23, 1874. The other children of the late Emperor and Empress are the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis, both above thirty years of age, and the Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul, who are a few years younger.

Our Portrait of Alexander II., on the front page of this sheet, is reprinted from the *Illustrated London News* of May 16, 1874, the time of his Majesty's last visit to England, which was the occasion for many other Illustrations in this Journal. We also republish, from a more recent Number, the Sketch of the late Emperor in a sledge driving through the streets of his capital, which was taken on the spot by our Special Artist at St. Petersburg. The views of the Winter Palace, where Alexander II. died last Sunday afternoon, an hour or so after receiving the mortal injuries caused by the explosive bombshell on the road along the Catherine Canal, are likewise reproduced, with some alterations, from different Numbers of our publication. The same is to be remarked of a Sketch of Russian political prisoners in custody at a railway station on their way to exile in Siberia, which is an incident, unhappily, that has been of too frequent occurrence in the reign of every Russian Sovereign, but upon which it would be invidious to dwell more particularly in connection with the life of one rather distinguished from his predecessors by comparative mildness and clemency in the treatment of his Russian subjects. The details of last Sunday's murderous deed and its attendant circumstances are related in a separate article.

MURDER OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

We deeply regret to announce the perpetration of a most atrocious crime, on Sunday last, at St. Petersburg, causing the death, in a frightful manner, of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander II., who had for some time past been assailed by a murderous conspiracy, attributed to the so-called Nihilist sect of Revolutionists, probably with a view to strike terror into the ruling classes not only of Russia, but all over the Continent. There can be little doubt that the detestable intrigues of this sect extend to Germany and Austria, if not to other European States, and aim at the complete subversion of existing social order, of all established political and governmental institutions, of every form of religion and moral restraint, and of public and private property. The Emperor of Russia was selected as their first victim, not at all upon account of the faults to be complained of in his own mode of government, which had been far milder, more equitable, and more liberal than that of any of his predecessors; but simply because the autocratic style of the Russian monarchy rendered him a conspicuous personal representative of ruling power, regarded in the abstract, and thereby obnoxious to fanatical anarchists of every nation. It may truly be said that, whatever be the case with regard to Poland, which suffered grievously in the cruel suppression of her last national struggle in 1862 and 1863, the Russian people, outside the most corrupt portion of the aristocratic and place-seeking classes, who were deprived by his reforms of their illicit gains and oppressive privileges, owed a large debt of gratitude to the late Emperor. The legislative and administrative reforms which he introduced, apparently from a sincere desire to benefit the great mass of the population, brought upon him the ill-will of those who should have been the constitutional supporters of his throne. The lower orders, chiefly the rural peasantry, were unable for lack of intelligence to supply the place of their social supporters, or to rally round the Imperial Government when it found itself in a state of perilous isolation. Alexander II. then sought the political assistance of the Russian Church, by whose influence he was led into a species of crusade for the liberation of the Orthodox Slavs in the Turkish dominions; and in this way he became further committed, as it is thought, to the scheme of reviving or creating a grand Slavonic national league, headed by Russia, which should dominate south-eastern Europe. The sanguinary war of 1877 and 1878 between Russia and Turkey was the deplorable result of this fatal policy. It seems to have failed in its purpose of conciliating the Emperor's domestic enemies; for their attempts upon his life, within the last two years, have shown an implacable malignity, finally bringing to pass, on Sunday afternoon, the horrible event we have now to relate.

At noon that day, it appears, the Emperor proceeded to the usual Sunday parade at the St. Michael Riding School, and after its conclusion, about a quarter past two o'clock, his Majesty drove along the Canal towards the Palace, intending to pay a visit to the Grand Duchess Catharine Michaelovna. He was seated in a closed carriage, with his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, and was followed by an officer of police, Colonel Dvorjeksky, in a sledge, and by an escort of six mounted Cossacks. As the carriage drew near the Kojushni Bridge, which crosses the Catherine Canal, an explosive bombshell was thrown at it by some person lurking behind the railing of the Michael Palace gardens. It fell not exactly beneath the carriage, but close behind it, and the explosion blew off the back part of the carriage, but did not reach the Emperor and the Grand Duke, who were inside. The Emperor alighted immediately. The officer of the guard rushed up to him, and forgetting the customary form of address, exclaimed, "Are you hurt, Sir?" "No, thank God, I am not," replied the Emperor; "but I must look after the injured." Several victims were lying on the ground, some of them being Cossacks belonging to the escort, and others mere passers-by. The Emperor walked up to a Cossack who had been badly wounded, and ordered him to be carried away. The man who had thrown the shell was arrested by Colonel Dvorjeksky, who had seized him by the arms. In one hand he had a revolver and in the other a dagger. He was quite a young man, of very pale complexion, with fair hair, a slight moustache, and wearing civilian's clothes. The Emperor

looked at him for a moment, and then ordered him to be taken off. The Emperor himself was about to continue his way on foot, although the coachman told him that he could go on in the carriage. Meanwhile a dense crowd had assembled. Hardly had the Emperor proceeded a few paces ere another young man approached him and, raising a second bombshell in the air, flung it with all his force at the feet of the Emperor, who was in the very act of making the sign of the cross. An explosion followed, which threw all the bystanders off their legs. Two or three minutes elapsed between the first and second explosions. As soon as the smoke had cleared away the Emperor was seen lying on the ground, bathed in a pool of blood. Several other wounded persons were lying near him. The assassin himself fell to the ground, also mortally injured. He was immediately surrounded by a furious crowd, from whom the police had some difficulty in protecting him. The Emperor, who was quite unconscious, was lifted into the sledge belonging to the officer of police, which conveyed him to the palace. There he was taken into his private room, which served him at once as a study and bed-room. With the aid of two Court surgeons he was undressed. An examination disclosed the most frightful wounds. One leg was shattered right up to the top of the thigh, and the other was severed below the knee. The abdomen was also torn open, and the face was injured. The physicians summoned to the bedside of the Emperor were Surgeon Krouglevsky and Drs. Botkine, Golovine, and Dvoriachine. The last-named immediately fetched the necessary instruments for amputating the legs, which were held to the body by the flesh only, the bones being broken. Blood flowed copiously from the lacerated limbs, and india-rubber bandages were applied, first to the right leg below the knee and then to the left. The right hand, on which was a glove, covered with blood, was found to be greatly injured. The marriage ring was broken, and the pieces driven into the flesh. The next care of the surgeons was to tie up the veins in order to cause the blood to flow back to the heart, and at length, under the influence of sulphate of oxygen and ice, the Emperor recovered respiration and opened his eyes. The chaplain, Father Bajanov, availed himself of the interval of apparent consciousness to administer the sacrament, and for a moment some hopes were entertained for the Emperor's life; but, in a minute or two afterwards, the heart finally ceased to beat. In a few seconds after the Emperor had breathed his last, all the members of the Imperial family surrounded the bed of death, and the Archpriest recited the prayers for those in *extremis*, while all present knelt, at the bedside. It was a little after half-past three o'clock.

Crowds of people had in the meantime assembled around the Winter Palace, full of anxiety to know the state of the Emperor. Many believed that the reports of the extent of the wounds had been exaggerated. Suddenly, at a quarter to four, a deep feeling of sorrow went through the dense throng as the Imperial ensign was seen being lowered to the half-mast, the sign that the Emperor was dead. A general officer at the same time advanced towards the crowd and made known the sad event. All listened with uncovered heads to the announcement that the Emperor had passed away, and made the sign of the cross in pious memory of the departed. The Council of State had assembled at the Anitekin Palace, the residence of the Czarevitch, who was at the Winter Palace. At five o'clock a detachment of the Guards took the oaths of allegiance to the new Emperor, Alexander III. The Czarevitch and Grand Duke Vladimir were still by the Czar's bedside, as well as the younger children. When all was over, the new Emperor drove back to his Palace down the Nevsky Prospect, amid the sympathising cries of the people, a squadron of Cossacks accompanying and following him. He was deadly pale. The Czarevna, as great a favourite in Russia as is her sister in England, was with him, and, although weeping bitterly, she bowed repeatedly in answer to the cries of the people.

The late Emperor's second wife, Princess Dolgorouky, whom he married only last year, morganatically, upon the death of the Empress, left St. Petersburg, with her children, at half-past five the same afternoon, two hours after his death. She travelled by the express-train to Vienna, on her way to Italy, accompanied by the children (who were the Emperor's, born some years ago, and have since been made legitimate) with very small attendance; she was dressed in deep mourning, and wore a black veil. Her connection with the Emperor had never been kept a secret, and she resided in the Winter Palace long before the death of the late Empress.

The bombs used by the two assassins were made of thick glass, filled with nitro-glycerine. The young man who threw the second shell died in the hospital eight hours afterwards, refusing to give his name. The other man, who was taken unhurt and still lives, gave his name as Griasoff; but it has already been ascertained that he is a student at the Institute of Mining Engineers, and that his real name is Russakoff. He is twenty-one years old, was born at Borowitch, in the Government of Novgorod, and has been two years a student. A special supplement of the *Official Gazette* was published on Tuesday, containing a statement of the Minister of the Interior to the following effect:—

"One of the chief organisers of the attack upon the Czar, a man who was arrested on March 11, has confessed his complicity in the planning of the deed, and has also denounced the man Russakoff, who threw the first bomb, and was taken in *flagrante delicto*, as the prime author. In the person of the individual who evidently launched the second bomb, and was himself mortally wounded, Russakoff, on being shown the corpse, recognised his accomplice. The house from which Russakoff and his companion obtained the bombs was discovered last night. As soon as the officers of the law appeared, the male occupant of the house shot himself, but a woman who was living with him was arrested. The police found there a number of grenades, and also a proclamation stating that the assassination had been accomplished by two persons. At eleven o'clock this morning a young man entered the house and was immediately arrested, but not until he had fired six shots with a revolver and wounded three policemen."

Many fresh arrests have been made, especially among the students of the School of Mines. There seems to be little doubt that a fresh attempt upon the Emperor's life was anticipated; General Loris Melikoff had had information from Switzerland that there was special danger to be apprehended, and had begged the Czar not to attend the parade; but the Emperor replied that he was the Chief of the Army, and insisted on fulfilling his duty. He always used to drive from the Riding School to the Winter Palace along the Nevsky Prospect; but, doubtless in consequence of the warning he had received from General Loris Melikoff, he took a different road on Sunday. His assassins appear to have been duly informed of this change.

Of the eighteen persons who were wounded by the explosion of the bombs two have since died. The six Cossacks forming part of the Imperial escort were all wounded, and one has since died. Three peasants, a marine subaltern, Colonel Dvorjeksky, one policeman, the orderly officer of the Emperor, a cavalry captain, and a soldier's wife were also wounded.

The explosive shells of glass acted with peculiar effect both on the flesh and the clothes of the wounded, tearing them into little shreds, and Colonel Dvorjeksky has fifty or sixty slight lacerations. One of the doctors, who had been through both the Crimean and Turkish wars, stated that he had never seen such wounds before. A photograph was taken of the late Emperor after the body had been embalmed. The face of the deceased is only slightly injured but not disfigured; there is a bruise on the left eyelid and a dark red spot on the right cheek. On the left side of the face countless small glass splinters penetrated into the flesh, and some slight contusions are visible on the chin and on the forehead between the eyebrows. The surgeons performed a dissection, which proved all the internal organs to be in a normal state, thus refuting the unfavourable rumours lately current respecting the health of his late Majesty.

The mortal remains of the Emperor were removed at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening from the cabinet adjoining the reception-hall to the chapel of the palace in the presence of the Imperial family and all the Court dignitaries and officials. The body was clad in the uniform of the Preobajenski Regiment, agreeably to the wish of the deceased Monarch. A Requiem Mass was chanted at nine o'clock on Monday evening, and again on Tuesday. The body will lie in state in the chapel of the palace for a period of fifteen days, and every evening at nine o'clock prayers will be said there. The tolling of the bells of all the churches in the city denotes that the funeral ceremonies have commenced.

All the officers of the Guards, the Civil officials, and the Court dignitaries met in the Winter Palace on Monday, in order to take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor Alexander III. When all were assembled, at one o'clock, the Emperor Alexander Alexandrovitch, followed by his Consort, now the Empress, and the whole of the Imperial family, issued from the chamber where lie the remains of the late Czar. In passing through the St. George's Hall on his way to the Chapel the Emperor stopped before the Guard of Honour and said, in a voice half choked with emotion: "I should not like my son to ascend the Throne under such circumstances as the present." His Majesty addressed the following speech to the assembled crowd of nobles and officials:—"I know that my father fully appreciated your zeal, devotion, and fidelity. In his last words he recommended me to the service of Holy Russia. I feel that I may count upon your fidelity to myself, and when I am no more (here turning to his eldest son) also to my heir." This speech was received with immense applause, and immediately the whole Court moved towards the chapel, where the religious ceremonies were performed. On his return to the Anitchkin Palace, his Majesty was loudly cheered by the assembled crowds.

On Tuesday the oath of allegiance was taken by all the minor officials in the various departments and Ministries. Most of the troops took the oath on the same day, the ceremony being very simple and rapidly performed. Open Bibles were laid on temporary altars on the various parade-grounds, and, after the oath had been read aloud by the priests, the soldiers filed past the altar, and, making the sign of the cross, kissed the Bible on both pages.

An Imperial Ukase has been published. It reminds the peasants that they were emancipated from serfdom by the late Emperor, and endowed with the rights of free subjects. They are called upon, therefore, to take the oath of fealty to their new Sovereign.

The shocking news of the murder of the Emperor Alexander II., which reached Berlin and Vienna on Sunday afternoon, was received by the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria with great sorrow. It was known in London between four and five o'clock, and was immediately communicated to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at Clarence House. They started for St. Petersburg at eight o'clock the same evening, accompanied by the brother of her Imperial and Royal Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. The Prince of Wales had just arrived in London from Paris, the same afternoon; but it is understood that his Royal Highness, as well as the Crown Prince of Germany, will be at the Emperor's funeral at St. Petersburg, to be celebrated in the week after next. Funeral services have been held at the Chapel of the Russian Embassy, in Welbeck-street, and in all the capitals of Europe.

THE NEW EMPEROR ALEXANDER III.

His Imperial Majesty Alexander Alexandrovitch (son of Alexander), who has hitherto been styled the Czarevitch and Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, is thirty-six years of age, having been born, as above stated, the second son of the late Emperor and Empress, on March 10, 1845. Upon the death of his elder brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, on April 24, 1865, Alexander became heir to the Imperial Crown; and he married Princess Dagmar of Denmark, sister to our Princess of Wales, on Nov. 9, 1866. His Imperial Highness is well known in England, having often been here, with the Grand Duchess, his wife (the Czarevna, as she was usually called) on repeated visits to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Grand Duchess, who is now Empress, upon her marriage and adoption into the Russian Church, exchanged her name of Dagmar for that of Marie Fedorovna. Their Imperial Majesties have four children—Nicholas, the heir-apparent, born May 18, 1868; George, born May 10, 1871; Xenia, born April 18, 1875; and Michael, born Dec. 5, 1878.

Our Portrait of the new Emperor Alexander III. is republished from one of the Czarevitch, as he was then, which appeared in this Journal on Dec. 23, 1876, upon the occasion of his visit to England at that Christmas season.

In London last week 2831 births and 1590 deaths were registered. The deaths included 58 from smallpox, 26 from measles, 20 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 17 from enteric fever, 8 from diarrhoea, and 1 from dysentery. The mean temperature was 49° 4 deg., being 8° above the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868.

The Senatus of the University of St. Andrews having received a number of petitions on the subject of the University education of women from associations of ladies in Fife and Forfarshire, and also from the L. A.'s of the University, have approved generally the object of these petitions, and agreed to grant separate courses of systematic University instruction to women as soon as a sufficient sum of money is raised for the purpose.

A great increase in the number of emigrants leaving our shores is shown in the Board of Trade statistics for the past year, the total number of emigrants being 332,294, of whom 227,542 were of British and Irish origin. Compared with 1879, this shows an increase of 115,131 in the total emigration, and of 63,268 in the emigration of persons of British and Irish origin. As might have been expected, the United States, owing to the rapid revival of trade there, have attracted most of the emigrants.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The appalling event which will make Sunday, the 13th of March, a black date in Russian history, was eloquently deplored in both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday by the Ministerial and Opposition leaders. United in their abhorrence of the diabolical act which cost Alexander II. his life, all parties sanctioned the Addresses to her Majesty expressing the hearty sympathy of Parliament with the present Emperor of Russia and family, and with the Duchess of Edinburgh, in their bereavement. The graceful and natural courtesy that renders Earl Granville a model Foreign Secretary admirably qualifies him to fulfil a ceremonial duty of this kind in the best possible manner. Besides, when Ambassador at St. Petersburg the noble Earl had many opportunities of becoming personally acquainted with the late Czar. Hence, perhaps, the sincerity of his tribute to the Emperor's memory—a tribute which bore a more harmonious proportion to the lamentable occurrence as it is regarded in England than did the grave and elaborate panegyric of Mr. Gladstone, or the brief and too rhetorical speech of Lord Beaconsfield, and the ungarnished if apt remarks of Sir Stafford Northcote. The cheers that greeted the earnest references of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary to the Czar's emancipation of the serfs and the civil reforms effected in Russia during his reign were the most noticeable features of these funereal utterances. In the House of Lords, the mourning garb of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the peers and peeresses added to the sombreness of the scene.

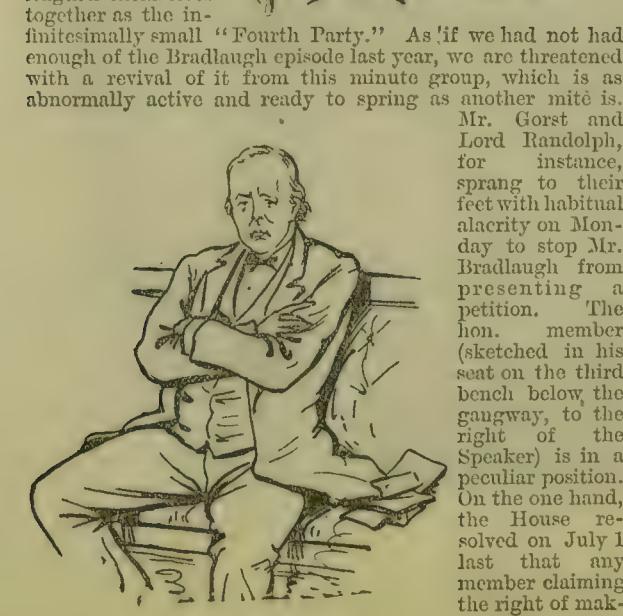
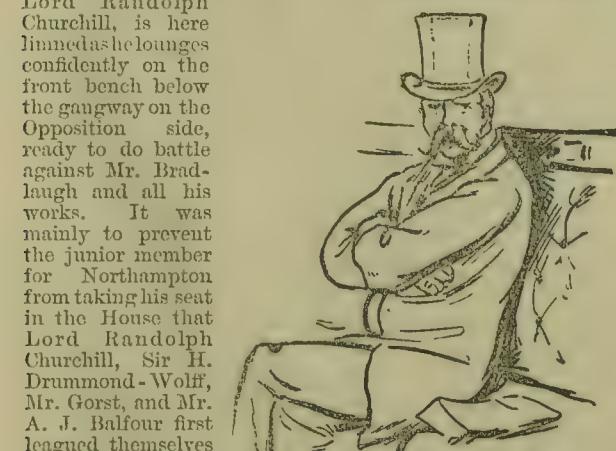
The House of Commons was freed at length from the Irish Disarmament Bill at the end of the past week. Dividing to the last with a pertinacity racy of Milesian soil, Mr. Parnell and his followers on Friday so-might put hon. members to the trouble of parading the division lobbies three times when once would have done, the measure being eventually passed by 236 to 26 votes—a majority of 210. The Upper House has since pushed the bill through with characteristic dispatch. Though the immediate reason for Irish obstruction was gone in the Lower House, the Government still feared supply would be delayed, and Mr. Gladstone therefore

gave notice that on Monday he would move that the business of securing supply should be deemed "urgent." But Sir Stafford Northcote (sketched as he gravely sits on the front Opposition bench in his novel rôle of guardian of the prescriptive rights of Parliament) could not tolerate this continuance of an evil custom. The Cross of Fire was sent round to Conservative members. There was a large meeting at the Carlton Club on

Saturday. Monday morning's newspaper brought us, in addition to the deplorable tidings from Russia, a portentous epistle from Sir Stafford Northcote to his constituents protesting against Mr. Gladstone's proposal. Were we on the eve of another general election? This was the first idea the long letter of the Leader of the Opposition suggested. But on the Monday evening the Government were not quite defeated, though the desired point was not carried. A lively passage of arms between Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote was followed by a division on the motion of "urgency." There was a majority of 84—296 to 212—in favour of the Ministerial motion; but, as the prescribed "three to one" did not affirm the resolution, it was lost. In Committee on the Supplementary Estimates so much progress was forthwith made that the "urgency" motion of the Prime Minister was proved to have been unnecessary.

The courageous young leader of the "Fourth Party," Lord Randolph Churchill, is here limned as he lounges confidently on the front bench below the gangway on the Opposition side, ready to do battle against Mr. Bradlaugh and all his works. It was mainly to prevent the junior member for Northampton from taking his seat in the House that Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir H. Drummond-Wolff, Mr. Gorst, and Mr. A. J. Balfour first leagued themselves together as the infinitesimally small "Fourth Party."

As if we had not had enough of the Bradlaugh episode last year, we are threatened with a revival of it from this minute group, which is as abnormally active and ready to spring as another mité is. Mr. Gorst and Lord Randolph, for instance, sprang to their feet with habitual alacrity on Monday to stop Mr. Bradlaugh from presenting a petition. The hon. member (sketched in his seat on the third bench below, the gangway, to the right of the Speaker) is in a peculiar position. On the one hand, the House resolved on July 1 last that any member claiming the right of mak-



ing an affirmation of loyalty in lieu of taking the oath might do so, subject to his bearing the penalties imposed by law; and it is by virtue of this resolution that Mr. Bradlaugh has sat ever since. On the other hand, Mr. Justice Mathew, in delivering judgment in the case of "Clarke v. Bradlaugh," on the 11th inst., decided that Mr. Bradlaugh was not legally entitled to make the affirmation in question. Thereupon, Mr. Gorst and Lord Randolph Churchill on Monday argued that Mr. Bradlaugh had lost his seat. Not so, maintained the Attorney-General in a lucid speech: the hon. member had appealed, and until that appeal had been heard would have a right to his seat. Mr. Bradlaugh was then allowed to present his "thirty-three petitions, having 7000 signatures," in favour of his motion regarding perpetual pensions. To the relief of the House, there the Bradlaugh affair rested for the time being.

The Prime Minister was on Monday more explicit than he had previously been in his answers concerning the armistice with the Boers. Mr. Gladstone at length made it clear that Sir Evelyn Wood first received from Commandant Joubert, at the instigation of President Brand, the advances which led to the conclusion of the armistice. The Premier further explained that last Saturday the Government "made a communication to Sir Evelyn Wood which he was requested to send on to the leaders of the Boers," and that he was instructed to prolong the armistice till Friday, the 18th, in order to allow time for the receipt of the answer.

Thirteen millions! That was the estimate of the actual cost of the Afghan War placed before the House by Mr. Gladstone in Committee of Supply on Wednesday. And this does not include the cost of the frontier railways constructed especially for the purposes of the war. To help India to bear this great financial burden, Mr. Gladstone proposed that the aid given to India should be increased to £5,000,000 by converting the previous £2,000,000 loan into a grant, and by contributing the remaining £3,000,000 in the shape of yearly payments spread over a series of years. To begin with, the Premier appealed for the grant of £500,000 as an instalment, which was agreed to after a debate led by Mr. E. Stanhope; the question of the occupation of Candahar being held over for discussion.

A vote on account of £3,560,250 on account of the Civil Service Estimates was also sanctioned.

IN THE LOBBY.

A good deal of Human Nature is to be observed in the Lobby of the House of Commons. Little men—men of diminutive mental stature—who sink to their natural level in the House itself will instinctively inflate their chests, as who should say, "Behold in me a Member of the British House of Commons!" directly they emerge into the Lobby. The very opposite to this frog-like swelling characterises the demeanour of our recognised Parliamentary leaders, who, if they had the will, haven't the time to indulge in Turvey-dropsy. With the innate modesty of true English gentlemen do the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, for example, cross the Lobby; and before Mr. Disraeli was created Earl of Beaconsfield frequenters of the Lobby may not unlikely have been struck by the unobtrusiveness with which the Conservative chief glided past them, the quick, searching glance from his deep brown eyes being the only thing to relieve the sphinx-like reserve of his familiar face.

The moment when the shadow of a great crime darkens the civilised world is not, however, an opportune occasion on which to yield to the temptation of enlarging on the memories which a visit to the Lobby recalls. They are a few of the everyday incidents observable in and about the Lobby that are lightly touched upon by an Artist whose proneness to drop into caricature may, perhaps, be excused. Artisan-delegates desirous of interviewing one or the other of the estimable working-class members are stopped, as sketched in the first group, by one of the efficient subordinates of Inspector Denning, and have to wait in the outer Lobby till Policeman X has ascertained, by calling through a tube, whether the hon. member is in the House. In the inner Lobby itself our Artist comes across characteristic parties of clergymen, agriculturists, and Irishmen, whom he has facetiously depicted interviewing members. Here, too, are to be recognised well-known officials of the House, to whom, through the long watches of the night, the Lobby may well seem haunted by ghosts of the great men who have made history in the House of Commons.

MUSIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Last week's concert of this society—the second of the sixtieth season—took place too late to admit, until now, of more than a bare statement of the fact. The programme was of special interest, having included a performance of one of Berlioz's most important works—the symphony entitled "Roméo et Juliette," for the first time, entire, in London. Portions of the work had been heard here before, the latest occasion having been at the Crystal Palace in 1874. Its complete hearing last week confirmed the impression that Berlioz's larger works are more acceptable in an abbreviated shape than in their entirety. The striving after originality without a commensurate power of creative genius, and the tendency to reiteration and over-prolongation, render his most ambitious productions tiresome when given in their complete shape. The rare skill with which Berlioz wields the most complex and varied combinations of an exaggerated orchestra frequently throws a false glare and glitter on musical thought that is in itself of a mediocre kind. Hence in the "Romeo and Juliet" symphony the most effective portions are those which are specially for the orchestra—the scene "Romeo alone," the elaborate and highly picturesque "Love scene," and the Queen Mab "scherzo." The vocal music, solo and choral, fell very flatly in last week's performance, notwithstanding its efficient rendering—the contralto solos by Madame Patey, those for tenor (Mercutio) by Mr. Boyle (who was encored in the "scherzetto" in the first part of the symphony); and those for baritone by Mr. F. King, who sang the lugubrious and uninteresting music of Friar Lawrence with much impressiveness.

The choruses were well rendered by 150 members of the South London Choral Association, directed by Mr. L. C. Venables; and the elaborate and very difficult orchestral details were finely realised by an augmented band of about one hundred performers. The general execution of the work was highly creditable to the society, and to the conductor, Mr. G. W. Cusins, who received, as he deserved, a special tribute of applause at the close of the symphony.

The concert opened with Beethoven's overture to "Coriolan," and closed with Weber's to "Der Freischütz," having also included Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor, finely played by Mr. Eugene D'Albert; and the trio, "Gratias Agimus," from Rossini's "Messe Solemnelle," sung by Madame Patey, Mr. Boyle, and Mr. F. King.

At the next concert, on March 24, Spohr's grand symphony

"Die Weihe der Töne" is to be performed; Herr Joachim is to play Beethoven's Violin Concerto, and Mr. Sims Reeves is to contribute vocal solos. At the fourth concert, on April 7, Berlioz's symphony is to be repeated.

M. CHARLES LAMOUREUX'S CONCERTS.

We have already drawn attention to the two concerts, at St. James's Hall, announced by the late conductor of the Paris Grand Opera. The first took place on Tuesday evening, when a symphony (in F) by M. Gouvy was performed, for the first time in England. It is pleasing and melodious in style, and contains some effective orchestral writing, and contrasted agreeably with some of the novelties which followed it, and in which pretensions are made towards a grandeur and profundity that are not attained. The extracts from M. Massenet's music to "Les Erinnées" contain some characteristic music, these and the symphony having been the most interesting features in the concert, which included M. Godard's "Aurore," for contralto solo (with orchestra), finely sung by Madame Patey; a "Rêverie" for orchestra by M. Saint-Saëns, in which Mr. Doyle's skilful execution of the viola obbligato was a specialty; and M. Reyer's romance from "La Statuc," somewhat in Wagner's style. This last piece was effectively sung by Madame Brunet-Lafleur (from Paris), who made a successful first appearance here, having, in the early part of the concert, secured the approbation of the audience by her good declamation in the air, "Divinités du Styx," from Gluck's "Alceste." In Berlioz's duo, for Ursule and Héro (from his "Beatrice et Benedict"), the ladies already named were associated.

The concert opened with Berlioz's overture "Le Carnaval Romain," and closed with the Hungarian march from Berlioz's "Faust" music, having also included M. Sainton's skilful execution of M. Lalo's violin concerto entitled "Symphonie Espagnole." M. Lamoureux conducted, with special ability.

The second concert takes place next Tuesday, and will be for the benefit of the French Hospital (Leicester-place).

A concert was given at Kensington House, on Tuesday afternoon, in aid of the fund for adding twelve inmates' rooms to the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. Judging from the large and fashionable attendance, the result seems likely to prove favourable. The programme, vocal and instrumental, was a varied one, and was contributed to by several eminent professional artists, and some distinguished amateurs. Mr. Alberto Visetti conducted.

We have previously referred to the "Henry Smart Memorial Concert," which took place on Monday evening at the Royal Academy of Music—the object being, as already explained, to aid in the establishment of a musical scholarship bearing his name. Monday's programme consisted of music by the deceased composer, and comprised vocal pieces of various kinds, several organ solos, and one for the pianoforte. The vocalists were Misses M. Mackenzie, F. Norman, Jones, Orridge, and Thudicum; Mr. Cummings, Mr. Hilton, Mr. S. Smith, and others; the performers on the organ having been Dr. E. Chipp, Dr. F. E. Gladstone, Dr. Verrinder, Mr. Hoyte, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Turpin.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert continued the regular performance of Schubert's eight symphonies, No. 6, in C, having been given. Of this charming work we have already spoken, in reference to its first performance at one of these concerts. Again, on Saturday, its genial beauty and bright melody were heard with general delight. A strong contrast to this exquisite production of real genius was offered by a "Symphonic Poem," entitled "Eléonore," the work of a very youthful Italian named Bandini, who has sought to illustrate Bürger's celebrated poem by some orchestral extravagances, in which the erratic style of Liszt is cleverly imitated. Herr Barth played with great effect Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G, and unaccompanied solos by Henselt, Scarlatti, and Chopin. Madame Patey and Mr. F. Boyle contributed vocal pieces, and the concert closed with the "Dance of Sylphs" and the Hungarian March from Liszt's "Faust" music.

Last week's London Ballad Concert included successful performances of three new songs: Mr. W. H. Cummings's "The Love of Long Ago," sung by Mr. E. Lloyd; Mr. F. H. Cowen's "All in All," by Mr. Maas (both encored); and Mr. Diehl's "St. Mildred's Well," by Signor Foli (with refrain for male choristers); these artistes, Misses M. Davies and C. Samuell, Mesdames Patey and A. Sterling, and Mr. Maybrick, having contributed other effective performances. This week's concert will be the last but two of the season.

Madame Schumann was again the pianist at the Popular Concert of last Saturday afternoon, and at that of Monday evening; having, on the former occasion, played Robert Schumann's "Faschings-schwanck aus Wien;" and in the latter Beethoven's Sonata in A, op. 101. Each of her performances was of high excellence. Mr. F. King rendered the vocal music with much effect; Miss Santley having sung with much success on Monday. Herr Joachim was the leading violinist at both concerts.

The Finsbury Choral Association gave its first concert at the Holborn Townhall on Thursday week, when a varied and interesting programme, of solo and concerted music, was interestingly rendered.

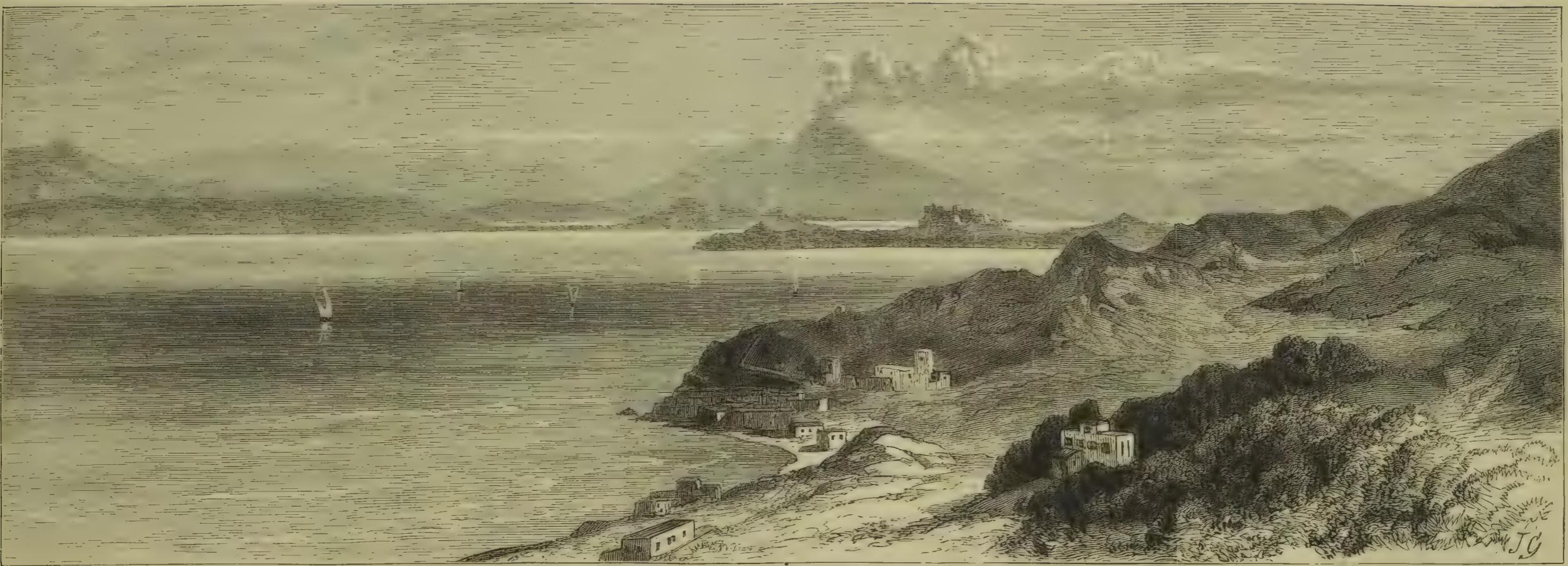
The programme of the Highbury Philharmonic Society's second concert of the season (on Monday evening) was of high interest, having comprised Schubert's mass in F, Mendelssohn's operetta "Son and Stranger," and Beethoven's choral fantasia, with the co-operation of a band and chorus numbering 200 performers—Dr. Bridge being the conductor.

Mr. Carrodus repeated yesterday (Friday) week his remarkable violin performances as given at St. James's Hall in January, with the same marked success as before.

A concert was given by the Lombard Bicycle Club on Tuesday evening at the Hampstead Vestry-Hall.

The concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society, postponed from Jan. 21, will be given at St. James's Hall on Friday next, March 25. Handel's Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice," Cherubini's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's "Athalia" will constitute the programme. Miss Catherine Penna, Miss Jessie Jones, and Miss Orridge will be the vocalists; Mr. Charles Fry will recite the illustrative verses; and the performance will be conducted by Sir Michael Costa.

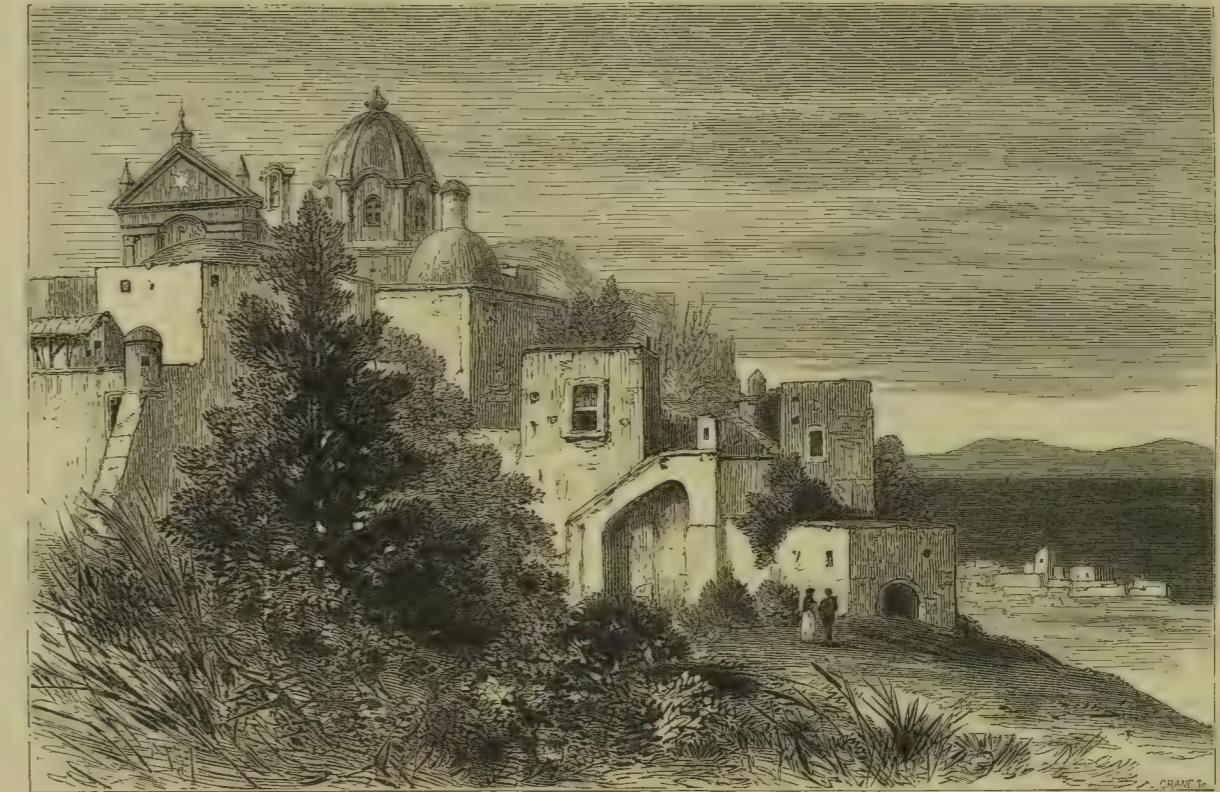
A series of Ballad Concerts for the People is announced to be given at the Royal Victoria Coffee Music-Hall, Waterloo-road, by eminent composers and musicians, assisted by a brilliant staff of the most popular vocalists and accomplished instrumentalists. The first, on Thursday, was given and directed by Wilhelm Ganz, who was assisted by Madame Liebhart, Miss De Fonblanque, Miss Mario Belval, Mr. Trelawny Cobham, Mr. Isidore de Lara, Mr. John Radcliff (flute), and Mr. Charles Oberthür (harp). The directors for the other concerts are Sir Julius Benedict, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. John Hullah, Mr. Cusins, and Mr. Randegger. The low prices hitherto charged at this hall will be adhered to; and it is thus hoped that the masses in London may in time learn to appreciate and enjoy good music.



THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE ISLAND OF ISCHIA: VIEW FROM THE GARDEN OF THE GRAN SENTINELLA.



CASAMICCIOLA, ISCHIA.



LACCO, ISCHIA.—SEE PAGE 278.



THE COREAN AMBASSADORS RETURNING ON BOARD THE JAPANESE STEAMER SAKASAGO MASU.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



PART OF CASAMICCIOLA, ISLE OF ISCHIA, AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ISCHIA.

Some account was given last week of the destructive earthquake and loss of life on Friday, the 4th inst., at Casamicciola, in the Isle of Ischia, Bay of Naples. Two views of that place appeared on the front page of our Journal; but we have since received from a Naples correspondent, R. Michely, several other sketches, with photographs, representing the actual effects of this great disaster. We gave a brief description of the island, with its small towns and villages, and Mount Epomeo, an extinct volcano, rising in the centre. Casamicciola, famed for its medicinal springs, is a favourite watering-place for invalids from Naples, being twenty miles distant from that city and seven or eight miles from the nearest point of the mainland. One of the views of Casamicciola now presented was taken from the garden of the hotel called La Gran Sentinella, and shows the scene of destruction in the upper part of the town. Many houses and walls, thrown down by the first shock, which continued only a few seconds, have covered this part with heaps of ruins, from which the dead bodies of the inhabitants were gradually dug out, some of them in a sadly mutilated condition. The latest accounts from Casamicciola correct the previous statistics as follows: — Killed — Twenty-three men, forty-one women, twenty-nine boys, twenty-four girls. Four hundred and forty-nine houses, containing 1479 rooms, destroyed. Two hundred persons were rendered houseless. The theatre and great furnaces for brickmaking have now been turned into habitations, 200 sheds being constructed for the destitute families, but some were removed to Naples. At the adjacent village of Lacco Ameno thirteen houses were thrown down, five persons were killed, and two were much injured. The Italian Minister of the Interior has sent 8000f. in aid of the sufferers, the Minister of Grace and Justice 3000f., and the Neapolitan Press 1200f. On the Chamber of Deputies resuming its sittings next day a subscription-list on behalf of the sufferers at Casamicciola was opened; and other subscription-lists have been opened at Rome and Naples, and earnest calls upon the charity of the public are being made.

THE COREAN AMBASSADORS TO JAPAN.

One of our travelling Special Artists, Mr. Joseph Bell, has proceeded to Eastern Asia, with a design to find his way, if possible, through the interior of North China and across Chinese Tartary, or Mongolia, to the Russian dominions in the region of Turkestan. If he succeed in this difficult enterprise, we may hope for a large supply of illustrations of those extensive countries and their diverse populations, which are comparatively little known to the public of Western Europe, and which have certainly never yet been visited by the artists of Journals like our own. In the mean time, he has run over to Japan, and there got an opportunity of making a trip to the neighbouring kingdom of Corea, which is a peninsula of the North Asiatic mainland, beyond the Yellow Sea, divided from the southern part of the Japanese islands by a strait about two hundred miles wide. The ancient wars between Japan and Corea, in which China often took an active part, make up a large amount of history, to us rather obscure and unimportant, from six to three centuries ago. We lately read, in Sir E. Reed's new book on Japan, of a certain half-mythical heroine, the Empress Jingo or Jingū, who is said to have displayed, in the military conquest of Corea, a degree of martial prowess exceeding most heroes of the masculine sex. This Amazonian Lady of Battle, as we are told, is worshipped in Japan as the national Goddess of War; and it is perhaps from her name that the popular English idolatry of the same principle has derived the invocation, "By Jingo!" which was heard in our music-hall songs, three or four years since, to the great mystification of all quiet and simple folk. But, however that may be, there has recently been an international dispute between the ruler of Corea, whom Europeans call the King of that country, and the Mikado or Emperor of Japan. War seems to have been apprehended for some time, but negotiations were opened through certain Corean Ambassadors sent to Japan, and we hope they will have secured a pacific result. The Ambassadors were sent home, with all due honours, on board a Japanese steamer called the Sakasago Masu; and our Special Artist, having obtained permission to share the voyage, is enabled to furnish a sketch of the scene on deck, with their Corean Excellencies patiently enduring the tedious passage across that narrow sea.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A very pleasant meeting was held at Derby on Monday and Tuesday last, though, beyond the two chief races, the events were mainly of local interest, and there was little in the running that calls for special notice. Old Quits, who ran well at Croydon, had an easy task, with all the best of the weights in the Meynell Plate, as Americanus, his most formidable opponent, bolted early in the race. A capital field of ten ran for the Devonshire Handicap Hurdle-Race, in which the chances of several of the candidates appeared to be so evenly balanced that it was impossible to find a favourite. At the last hurdles Northfleet (12 st. 6lb.) seemed to have the race in hand, but he just lacked sufficient speed to finish with, and had to put up with his old place of second, being cleverly beaten by Tamar (11 st. 2lb.) in the last hundred yards. On Tuesday, the Derby Handicap Steeplechase looked a good thing for Highland Mary (12 st. 5lb.), but she slipped up in jumping into the racecourse for the last time, and Cythnia (11 st. 11lb.), who has proved a very useful mare to Lord Marcus Beresford of late, scored an easy victory.

The present glorious weather has contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the numerous coursing-men who assembled at Plumpton last week, and, hares being very numerous and wonderfully strong, a most successful meeting took place. The Great Southern Cup fell to Clyto, by Caleb Garth — Clytie, and his owner has thus been compensated for the defeat of the dog in the Waterloo Cup, where he was put out by Bishop in a somewhat unlucky trial. On this occasion it must be admitted that he was a thorough "favourite of fortune," as Prenez Garde and Star both led him, and, all things equal, the latter would probably have beaten him, and won the rich stake. There are still a great number of hares at Plumpton, more, indeed, than it is considered advisable to keep on the ground, and another meeting will be held shortly.

Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson has consented to continue to act as master of the Essex Hunt for the ensuing year, £2000 being guaranteed for the twelve months. Sir Henry has received a vote of thanks for his past services.

A football-match, under Association rules, took place between England and Scotland, at Kennington Oval, on Saturday last. An enormous number of spectators assembled to witness the play, which was, unfortunately, of a rather one-sided description. There were, unquestionably, some good men in the English team, but they did not play at all well together, and, after a fast game, were beaten by six goals to one.

The exhibition of glass-ball shooting between Dr. Carver and Mr. Scott, which is in course of progress at the Aquarium, has proved very popular, though both men are so deadly in their aim that the affair threatens to become a little monotonous. Still, they keep wonderfully close together, and the prospect of an exciting finish is sure to attract a large attendance of the public. The strain of firing a thousand shots per night must, however, be very great, and, if one may judge by Dr. Carver's performance in the first round of the championship pigeon-shooting, neither he nor his rival has much chance of winning the cup. We shall give an account of this important affair in our next.

The single billiard-match between Oxford and Cambridge was played on Monday evening between Mr. Douglas Lane, unattached student, on behalf of the Dark Blues, and Mr. A. F. J. Ford, King's College, Cambridge, 500 up. The Dark Blue champion gradually went ahead, winning by 150 points in 1h. 42 min.

The double-handed Inter-University match took place at Mr. Beechey's rooms on Tuesday evening, between Mr. Douglas Lane, unattached student, winner of the single match on Monday night, and Mr. H. G. Hutchinson, of Corpus College, for Oxford; and Mr. A. J. Ford, King's College, and Mr. J. T. M' Ewen, for Cambridge, 500 up. The Dark Blues gained another victory by 10 more than on Monday. Score—Oxford, 500; Cambridge, 340. Hutchinson made the largest break—42.

The match for the championship at billiards, between Joseph Bennett and Frederick Shorter, which was to have been played at St. James's Hall on Monday evening next, has been postponed for a week. The latter has recently been carrying all before him, and is evidently in grand form, but can scarcely hope to beat the champion on a small-pocket table.

NOVELS.

The clever and popular author of some of our pleasantest stories of English and Scottish domestic life has produced a tale of powerful romantic interest, which is not altogether pleasant. Its name, indeed, is borrowed from that of the pleasantest thing in nature. *Sunrise: a Story of These Times*, by William Black (Sampson Low and Co.), is a highly attractive title; and from him we should expect, or would rather desire to accept, such charming passages of delicate humour, pictures of arch but modest girlhood and lively womanhood, and sketches of homely provincial scenes and rural manners, as those which have delighted us in his earlier writings. But Mr. Black has preferred, in this instance, to essay his strong faculty of dramatic imagination in a very different element. The plot of "Sunrise" is dark and gloomy as midnight, and has the effect of a continued evil dream, or perhaps a nightmare, till, near the end of the third volume, there is a sudden lifting of the phantasmal shadow of imminent doom. And now, indeed, the description of an actual bright day-dawn, viewed from a window above the Thames Embankment, justifies the title of the book. All is well that ends well; and since no person of much importance is to be put to death, and the lovers are to accomplish a happy marriage in America, the sympathising reader's heart will remain unbroken. But its sensibility will have been put to a very severe strain. It is only fair that we should give warning of the sombre, alien, hostile, and menacing aspect of what must be called, in a double sense, "the plot," in this masterly work of fiction. A conspiracy to murder, in Italy, which has been set on foot among the leading members of a Continental Secret Society, having a London branch, and an English gentleman enrolled in its service, forms the chief *motif* of the story. That such transactions have really been found possible, at least up to a certain point of their execution, within the years of our own remembrance, cannot be denied. But we trust that neither Lord Beaconsfield's "Lothair" nor Mr. Black's "Sunrise" will be quoted in future ages to prove the enormous hold of those nefarious agencies over many of our contemporaries in a respectable social position.

We should be sorry to have it seriously believed hereafter, that a British peer of the realm, Lord Evelyn, his friend Mr. George Brand, a gentleman of good family and large estate, and Mr. Gathorne Edwards, a learned scholar with an official appointment at the British Museum, together with one of the Professors of Owens College, Manchester, several English and Irish members of Parliament, O'Halloran, the gallery reporter, Humphreys and Molyneux, typical Lancashire or Yorkshire working-class politicians, could have united with the gang of foreign desperadoes in Soho. It is certain, in our judgment, that no political programme would be capable of binding such men together, with an oath or promise of implicit obedience to whatever might be the commands of a mysterious ruling Council at Venice or Naples, or anywhere else. But the violation of probability here is not so flagrant as it is in some of Lord Beaconsfield's and Lord Lytton's novels. And Mr. Black's management of the details is far less amenable to just exception than the treatment of similar themes by those distinguished authors. His portraiture of Ferdinand Lind, the head conspirator in London, is one of the most original, effective, and lifelike that can be met with in recent fiction. Again, the two foreign assistants, Beratinsky and Reitze, are distinct types of the varieties to be found in their class. The Neapolitan, Calabressa, and one or two of the others engaged in the permanent cosmopolitan Vigilance Committee, for the punishment of tyrants and traitors to the cause of humanity, are made to play their part deftly enough, with the usual machinery of false names, disguises, passwords, tokens of recognition, odd hiding-places, and privy ways of entrance. All this sort of thing comes in tolerably well after shifting the scene to Italy; but the final apparition of the dread Council in a benevolent paternal mood, rather like a *Conseil de famille*, relaxes our apprehensions somewhat too quickly. The finest figure in the story, and beyond comparison the most engaging, is that of Lind's daughter Natalie, who is a true heroine, a noble example of womanly courage, and of constancy in dutiful affection both as daughter and as betrothed lover. There is a pathetic interest, too, in the situation of her mother, long estranged and separated from the husband, and unable to hold intercourse with this brave and true-hearted girl. The story is worth reading, and whoever begins it will be compelled to read it through. The atrocious machinations of the Secret Societies are now more forcibly than ever impressed upon the public mind by the murder of the Emperor Alexander II.

Exquisite description, as perfect as any that the pen of ingenious man ever set down upon paper, and a very pleasant, dry, sly, peculiarly quaint humour make the three volumes of *The Trumpet-Major*, by Thomas Hardy (Smith, Elder, and Co.), extremely agreeable reading. Never did written words convey more picturesquely and more plainly to the senses both the aggregate and the particulars of an interesting scene than they do in the opening pages of the story; one can see and hear the mother and daughter, the troopers measuring out the ground for the camp, the martial array with its accompani-

ments of clashing and flashing and the neighing of horses, and, above all, the dazed, aged, garrulous, and, at the same time, oblivious ex-soldier, Simon Burden. He, indeed, is inimitable; and so is the corporal, who, having had his skull "mortised," so that he always wears his hat for fear of frightening people into fits at the ghastly appearance of his head, and having had his arm "knocked to a pummy" at the same time as his skull, so that he can twist the limb about and rattle the bones, without any discomfort to himself, as if they were a "bag of ninepins," is anxious to entertain a young lady, the heroine of the story, with an exhibition and close inspection of the sights, as well as with a rehearsal of the sounds, which it is his horrid privilege to procure at will, for all who care to look and listen, from various parts of his "wounded" body; and the heroine herself is as dainty, tempting, and at the same time wholesome, a piece of human flesh and blood as ever was painted in black and white; true to life, it is to be both hoped and feared, for her charms and her constancy are of the good old sort, whilst her fickleness, and her "kittleness," and her preference for the gay young scamp above the sober, steady, unchangeable, unclish, heroic admirer, are equally characteristic, it is said, of average womankind. There may be an appearance of paradox in asserting that the same young woman is both constant and fickle; but the paradox is only apparent: her affections never voluntarily cease to set in one and the same direction, and, as with the needle of the compass, they only turn towards other points under the influence of temporary external disturbance. More than once, nevertheless, at a moment of such disturbance, she is within an ace of drifting into an inextricable position. But that honest, stupid "trumpet-major" is so slow. On the whole, as most readers will opine, she was not good enough for him; and it is almost a relief when he takes his brief, pathetic farewell of her and goes off, with a heart as nearly broken as so stout a heart can be, to have his trumpet "silenced for ever upon one of the bloody battle-fields of Spain." And here it must be remarked that the author scarcely treats his noble trumpet-major with sufficient, or sufficiently serious, respect; there is an unseasonable levity in the author's own tone as he describes the indifference with which Anne parted from her high-minded lover. Perhaps we are to take it that the trumpet-major was, after all, the sort of lover which he himself more than hints that most soldiers are, with an easy-going, practical view of love affairs; but his whole course of conduct forbids us to do so. As for Anne, everybody must like her; but the liking will be qualified by a slight intermixture of contempt; and the weak point in her character, showing, however, with what reality her woman's nature is portrayed, is hit off most delicately and yet most emphatically, when she astonishes the uncompromising trumpet-major by the coolness with which she unhesitatingly breaks, and the indignant manner in which she defends herself for breaking, a promise which she had evidently made with no intention of keeping it. No doubt nine persons out of ten would agree with her that one is not bound "to keep such a promise to drunken men;" but an exceptional heroine, with such a knight as the trumpet-major to protect her, would have scorned, perhaps, to make the promise. Anne, therefore, is charming and very natural, but not a personage of high moral attributes. In fact, nearly all the characters are charming in their own way—the miller and all the rest of them—especially the bashful military visitors at the miller's hospitable abode. The miser is amusing, and so, in a lesser degree, is his swaggering nephew in the yeomanry cavalry, who seems, by-the-way, to be a sort of burlesque copy of Victor Hugo's well-known captain in "Notre Dame." The uncle and nephew, however, with their sayings and doings, their jack-in-the-box-like comings and goings, suggest pantomime and farce rather than actual life, whether "in the days of high-waisted and muslin-gowned women" or in the days of tied-back garments and silver-tipped heels, or in any days since the days of Noë.

Difficulty is often, not to say generally, experienced in tracing connection between the title and the contents of a novel; and that difficulty, notwithstanding the author's assistance in clearing it up, will almost certainly be encountered by the readers of *The Head of Medusa*, by George Fleming (Macmillan and Co.), a story which, in each of the three volumes, exhibits unmistakable signs of cleverness, originality, ability to conceive and represent dramatic situations, and a yearning to express for the benefit of others certain more or less vaguely apprehended ideas and theories. What these ideas and theories may be, a wise man would decline to predicate. The volumes, regarded as the repository of a tale, contain a biographical fragment, fictitious, apparently, of a so-called Barbara Floyd, of American nationality, who, living in Rome with her father, an expatriated Southern planter, whose wife is reported to have run away from him when Barbara was a baby, becomes acquainted with a certain Count Cesco Lalli, a handsome Roman, an officer in the Papal Zouaves; and he partly bullies, partly wheedles, partly deceives her, by unworthy manœuvres, into marrying him. His behaviour, from the first, is so excessively offensive, according to ordinary ideas of the conduct and language which a gentleman should adopt, even in Rome, towards a young lady to whom he has just been introduced, that suspicions are at once excited as to the sort of bargain she will have when she accepts him for her husband. The suspicions, of course, turn out to be well-founded; he is as bad a bargain as ever the Queen had in a shilling's worth of recruit. She finds that she has married a creature, the state of whose moral and mental constitution may be imagined from the fact that, rather more than a year after their marriage, he "offered to show her an old packet of love-letters—the relics of one of his dead-and-gone passions." He, before long, began to neglect her, and, to tell the truth, spent less of his time with her than with a beautiful cousin of his, a cousin whom he was to have married, and who, when he omitted that expected attention, married a worthy gentleman much her, and his, senior. After this, it can hardly be necessary to state expressly that poor Barbara, Contessa Lalli, had a great deal to put up with and a great deal more to anticipate; but, perhaps, even she never anticipated that the time would come when she herself would be accused by her faithless husband of having a lover. But it did; and to understand what the consequence of the accusation was is not easy without more information than is vouchsafed in the novel. It would appear, nevertheless, that the Conte and Contessa Lalli continue to live some sort of life together; that the Contessa takes charge of the Conte Lalli's fair cousin's child, and devotes herself chiefly to works of charity. The novel is very lively and well written in parts, touching now and then, and fairly interesting; spasmodic, however, and, as regards the object at which the author aims, intangible. Perhaps nothing more is meant than a warning against marriages between fair Americans and handsome Italians, together with sketches of the mode in which American travellers, or sojourners, or both, conduct themselves towards one another and towards the natives in Rome. The warning may be useful; and the sketches are certainly entertaining, distinguished, too, by an easy touch which seems to tell of personal experience.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Old English Ditties." Vol. Two (Chappell and Co.). This is a further instalment of a selection from Mr. W. Chappell's valuable and comprehensive work, "Popular Music of the Olden Time," placing within easy reach, at comparatively small cost, most of the essential features of the larger edition. The long ballads have been compressed, and, occasionally, new words written by Madame Macfarren and the late Mr. John Oxenford, the symphonies and accompaniments being supplied by Professor G. A. Macfarren. The quaint beauty and distinctly national character of the tunes have an intrinsic musical as well as an antiquarian interest.

"The Pirates of Penzance" (Chappell and Co.). This combined work of Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert—the popularity of which is almost without precedent—has been issued by the eminent Bond-street firm in a cheap and handy form; both the vocal score with pianoforte accompaniment, and arranged for the pianoforte solo. It can scarcely fail, in these shapes, to meet with a large demand.

"The Captain's Song," by J. L. Hatton (Metzler and Co.), is a vigorous and effective setting of suggestive words by the late Colonel Meadows Taylor. The melody is bold and striking, and the accompaniment is characteristic. It is worthy of Mr. Hatton's reputation as a song composer.

"The First Choice," song by Henry Smart (also published by Messrs. Metzler), is graceful both in the vocal part and in the accompaniment, and has that distinctive touch of the highly cultivated artistic musician which characterises all the numerous productions of the late Mr. Smart.

"Lohengrin," Musically and Pictorially Illustrated (David Bogue), forms the first of an intended series in which the text is given in English, with large portions of the music; and many wood engravings of scenes and situations in the opera—there being thirteen of these in the edition of "Lohengrin." The translation and an elaborate descriptive preface are very ably written by Mr. J. P. Jackson; the arrangement of the music being by Frances M. Jackson. The notion is an extremely good one, and the low price of the publication should ensure success for a lengthened series, which will form a valuable collection. In view of the promised performance in London of Wagner's great Trilogy of Nibelungen operas during the ensuing summer season, a series of these works brought out in similar style would be especially welcome.

"Songs for Little Singers," by A. S. Gatty, are among recent vocal music published by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. They are entitled, respectively, "The Poodle," "Puff,"

"The Walrus and the Carpenter," "The Whiting and the Snail," "The Sparrow on the Tree," and "May Day." They are all well suited to interest juvenile vocalists, the melodies being pleasing and simple, and the accompaniments likewise easy of execution. Other pleasing songs issued by Messrs. Cocks and Co. are:—"In Summertime," by T. Marzials; "Returning Sails" (with a second, simplified, version), and "The Butterfly's Kiss," both by A. J. Caldicott; "Not I" (one version in G, another in B flat), by A. Mora, and "Good-night, and Good-morrow," by J. H. Croxall. The same publishers have lately brought out some pianoforte music, comprising Mr. Brinley Richards's effective transcription of Blumenthal's song "We Two;" "Bannockburn" and "The Banks of Allan Water," characteristic Scotch fantasias, by W. S. Rockstro; Mr. Cowen's song, "Steering," transcribed by F. Lemoine; "As Pants the Hart," another transcription—from Spohr—by G. F. West; "England," "Scotland," and "Ireland," fantasias on national airs, by J. Pridham; and six graceful pieces by W. Smallwood, entitled "Valley Echoes," respectively named after Welsh and foreign localities.

"A Dictionary of Music and Musicians," edited by George Grove, D.C.L. (Macmillan).—The second volume of this valuable work is now completed by the recent issue of Part 12, which ends with Mr. Rockstro's able article on Plain-Song. Among the more elaborate essays in this volume are the excellent and exhaustive biographies of Mendelssohn and Mozart, contributed, respectively, by the editor and Herr C. F. Pohl, of Vienna. Another admirable article is that on the history and progress of the pianoforte, by Mr. A. J. Hopkins. When completed, the Dictionary will be the most valuable work in modern (English) musical literature.

"Popular Classics for the Pianoforte." Under this title Messrs. Ashdown and Parry have for some time been issuing a series of standard pianoforte works, carefully revised and fingered by Mr. W. Macfarren, and including specimens of various forms and periods, from the antique style of Bach to the modern romanticism of Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann, and Mendelssohn. The collection has recently been extended to the 72nd number. The same publishers have brought out "Three Sonatinas for the Pianoforte" (op. 47), composed by Herr Carl Reinecke, the esteemed Leipzig Capellmeister. These pieces are especially valuable for teaching purposes, being calculated to improve the executive powers of young students, and at the same time to cultivate their taste for what is sound and classical in style. They are full of agreeable melody, and have that distinctive artistic stamp in their con-

struction and development which only a master hand can confer on minor productions.

Messrs. Ashdown and Parry have likewise published "Trois Morceaux de Salon," by Joachim Raff. These are classed as his op. 125, and are entitled, respectively, "Gavotte," "Berceuse," and "L'Espiegle." The first is an effective reproduction of the quaint old dance form, with a trio in which some florid elaborations, in the modern style, are introduced; No. 2 is a tranquil and graceful "Slumber song;" No. 3 being a brilliant and spirited "Valse Impromptu." Each is worthy of the special reputation of one of the most remarkable of living composers.

"Fifteen Melodies of Schubert," transcribed for the pianoforte by Stephen Heller (Forsyth Brothers, London and Manchester). This a selection of some of the charming *lieder* (of which Schubert produced several hundred), arranged for one performer on the pianoforte, with that masterly skill which Heller has in many other similar cases shown in reproducing the spirit and sentiment of pieces intended originally for vocal effect. Each of the fifteen numbers is replete with charm and beauty, and their practice will improve both the taste and the mechanism of the intelligent student.

"Old English Composers, for the Virginals and Harpsichord," revised and edited by E. Pauer (Augener and Co.). This interesting collection comprises a series of pieces—preludes, suites, overtures, sonatas, and various dance forms—taken from the works of the most eminent composers of this country, the earliest examples being by William Byrd, who died in 1623, having been music master to Queen Elizabeth. His celebrated canon, "Non nobis Domine," is still a recognised masterpiece of its kind. The other composers from whose works extracts have been made by Mr. Pauer are Dr. John Bull (also of the period of Queen Elizabeth), Orlando Gibbons, Dr. Blow, Henry Purcell, and Dr. Arne. With slight exception, the contents of this volume are different from those of Mr. Pauer's earlier and larger work, "Alte Klavier Musik;" and (like it) comprise much interesting old music that had become very scarce and difficult to procure, that of Purcell especially. Both works have great interest and value in reference to the history of the antecedents of pianoforte playing. The collection now referred to contains some well-written memoirs of the respective composers, contributed by Mr. W. A. Barrett, Mus. Bac., Oxon.

"Reeves' Musical Directory" for 1881 is an improvement on the issues of previous years; it comprises, in a compendious form, much special and general information, of value both to the professional and the amateur musician.

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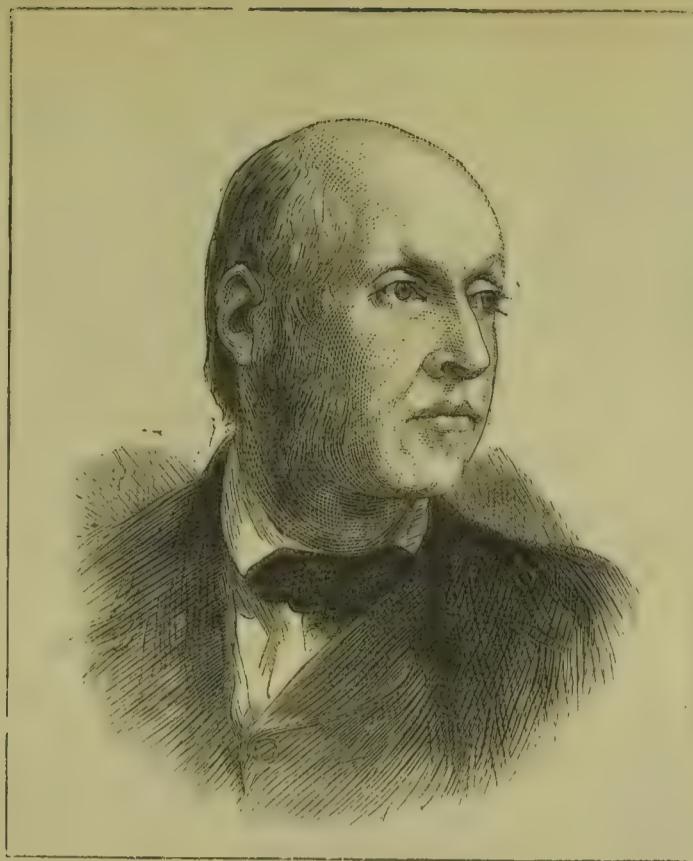
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MARCH 19, 1881.

NEW MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for MARCH

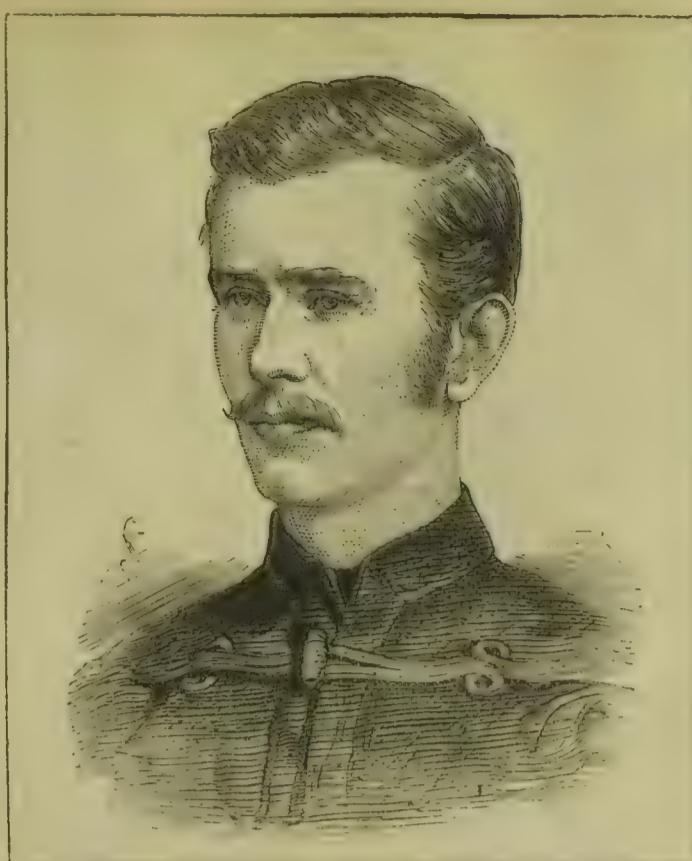
contains:—Mr. C. Villiers Stanford's Opera "The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan"—Mr. Pepys the Musician, by F. Haeffer—The Great Composers: Berlioz—The Father of the Symphony—Ponchielli's Opera "The Prodigal Son"—Monday Popular—Crystal Palace, and Mr. Hallé's Concerts—Music in Manchester—Mr. Kuhne



THE LATE MR. JAMES SPEDDING.

THE LATE
MR. JAMES SPEDDING.

The death of this gentleman, from injuries he received a week before through being knocked down by a cab in the street, took place on Wednesday of last week. He was above seventy years of age. Mr. Spedding, who was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a scholar of high attainments, made some important contributions to English literary history, but more especially in his prolonged labours to produce a complete edition of Bacon's works, and to write the history of Bacon's life and times. In the earlier portion of his edition of Bacon's works Mr. Spedding had the assistance of the late Mr. R. L. Ellis; but Mr. Ellis died when the edition of the "Novum Organum" was incomplete. The remainder of the task was carried on by Mr. Spedding alone, with the occasional assistance of Mr. D. D. Heath. What the task was, and how it was accomplished, is well known to all students of Bacon. Mr. Spedding not only determined the text, but illustrated it from his profound knowledge of the literature and history of Bacon's time. He set himself to write the life of his favourite author in a manner never before attempted. The "Life and Letters" of Bacon is the only book on the subject which furnishes all the materials for a complete judgment on many points of controversy. Every extant letter, every scrap of information, manuscript or printed, is collected, and Mr. Spedding leaves the life of Bacon to tell its own tale, only supplying the thread of comment necessary to string



THE LATE SURGEON LANDON, KILLED AT MAJUBA HILL.



THE LATE SIR HENRY M. JACKSON, BART., Q.C., M.P.

the collected material together. It is to Mr. Spedding that every future biographer must go for his materials.

OFFICERS KILLED IN THE
TRANSVAAL.

Among those whose deaths are most recently added to the lamentable list of the slain in Sir George Colley's operations against the Boers, was Surgeon Arthur Jermyn Landon, who received his mortal wound in the conflict of Sunday, the 27th ult., on Majuba Hill. He died shortly afterwards, in the camp at Mount Prospect. This gentleman was born on June 29, 1851. He entered the Medical Department of the Army and became a surgeon in August, 1878. He is the second medical officer who has died of wounds received in this action.

The late Captain Carlisle Greer, R.A., who was killed at the battle of the Ingogo on the 8th ult., and whose portrait appeared in our paper last week, was eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Edward Greer, of Ivy Lodge, Newry, County Down. He went out to South Africa in the autumn of last year, and then held the post of aide-de-camp and military secretary to Major-General Sir G. Strahan, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape Colony; but having volunteered for service in the Transvaal war, was placed in command of the artillery, consisting of six guns, in the force under Sir George Colley, for Natal and the Transvaal. His earlier services, in the New Zealand War of 1863 and 1864, were mentioned in our former notice.



SKELDERGATE BRIDGE, YORK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE REPULSE AT LAING'S NECK.

We present an illustration of the first conflict between Sir George Colley's force and the Boers at the pass of Laing's Neck on Jan. 28, the official account of which, in his despatch of Feb. 1 to the War Office, was published on Saturday last. The references to the positions marked in our Engraving, as those which were successively occupied by different portions of the British force, are taken from Sir George Colley's own sketch or plan of the action, which has been lithographed by the Intelligence Department of the War Office.

The scene of this engagement, as we have already described, is on the direct north road from Newcastle, in Natal, to Standerton, in the Transvaal. It is twenty-five miles from Newcastle. The pass over Laing's Neck lies about the centre of a rough semicircle of hills, six miles in length, culminating towards the west in a lofty square-topped mountain, named the Majuba, with precipitous sides and deep wooded ravines, and ended on the east by the Buffalo River running through a deep and rugged gorge. The road skirts the foot of the Majuba Mountain till it rises to the Laing's Neck Ridge in the re-entering bend of this semicircle. It is thus commanded along the greater part of its length by the mountain spurs on its left, and where it crosses the neck by the hills on both sides. The ground within the semicircle is an undulating grassy plateau, broken by a few deep ravines. From Laing's Neck the ground rises on the west in a series of ridges and shoulders, furrowed with deep wooded ravines, to the Majuba Mountain. To the east the ground rises steeply about 400 yards to a table hill, having a length of 1000 yards, and a command over the plains below of about 600 feet, and then falls in a number of spurs and ridges to the deep valley of the Buffalo River. This Table Hill is the key of the position, and against its outer (eastern) end Sir George Colley directed his attack.

We now quote Sir George Colley's narrative of the action:—

"Leaving the main road about half a mile to our left, and crossing a deep valley immediately under our camp, the column moved towards the enemy's position, along an open ridge out of shot of the hills, and formed up on a rise directly opposite, and from 2800 to 2500 yards distant from the Table Hill above mentioned, the guns in the centre, the 60th Rifles, Naval Brigade, and Natal Mounted Police on the left, the 58th Regiment and mounted squadron on the right. From near the eastern end of the Table Hill a spur runs forward in a southerly direction, falling steeply, almost to the level of the ground occupied by us, and then rising again with easy and open slopes, to an isolated conical hill 1500 yards distant from the Table Hill, and overlooking our right at about the same distance. This hill was occupied by a picket of the enemy, probably 100 to 200 strong. Had the force at my disposal been sufficient, I would have commenced by taking this hill with my infantry; but to have done so would have entailed a wide turning movement, and would have too much extended my small force. I determined therefore to attack the spur directly, covering the attack with artillery fire, and protecting the right or exposed flank of the infantry with the Mounted Corps. The face of the spur was very steep, but hidden from view or fire, except from the slopes of the isolated hill already mentioned.

"At half-past nine o'clock I commenced the action by shelling different parts of the enemy's position, and pushing forward a company of the 60th Rifles and the Naval Brigade, with their rockets, into some inclosed ground on the road, about 1200 yards from the Neck. From this point the Naval Brigade sent rockets with good effect on the Neck, and among the Boer reserves and horses collected behind. A sharp fire was soon opened on this force from the wooden kloof beyond the road; but, as the men were well posted under cover of a stone wall, our casualties here were few. When this force had become engaged the 58th Regiment, under Major Hingeston, moved forward to attack the spur, covered on their right by the mounted squadron under Major Brownlow, King's Dragoon Guards, and by the fire of the artillery, which was now concentrated on this side of the enemy's position. Colonel Deane, commanding the Natal Field Force, personally led this attack. The mounted squadron, moving on the right of the infantry, gradually drew up the slope of the isolated hill on our right, and coming under fire of the Boers on the hill, faced the hill and charged. This charge was splendidly led by Major Brownlow, who, with Troop Sergeant-Major Lunny, King's Dragoon Guards, was first on the ridge. Major Brownlow's horse was shot under him, as was that of his subaltern, Lieutenant Lermitt, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Sergeant-Major Lunny was instantly killed, but Major Brownlow shot the Boer leader with his revolver, and continued to lead his men, who now crowned the ridge. Could he have been promptly supported, the hill was won, for the Boers had already begun to retire, and many had run to their horses. But the fire was still heavy, and the hill was steep, while many of the horses of the mounted troops were quite untrained to fire. The support troop was checked; the leading troop, fatigued and broken by the charge, with its leaders all down, could not push on, and the whole gave way down the hill.

Meanwhile the 58th Regiment had begun to climb the steep ascent of the spur, when the Boers on the isolated hill, having repulsed the cavalry attack, moved down the ridge and opened fire on the right rear of the infantry now exposed, the enemy on the Table Hill at the same time collecting to resist them at the brow of the hill. The 58th now pushed on eagerly, forming a few men to the right flank to return the enemy's fire. But the climb was a very trying one, and when the men got near the top they were too fatigued and breathless for a charge, while the fire from the ridge behind continued to tell heavily, and the Boers on the brow shot down on the men as they struggled up. The officers led nobly, and Colonel Deane, with splendid gallantry, tried to carry the hill by a rush. His horse was shot, but he extricated himself, and dashing forward on foot, fell, riddled with bullets, ten yards in front of the foremost man. Major Poole, who joined him in the charge, with Lieutenant Inman, 60th Rifles, his orderly officer, and Lieutenant Elwes, Grenadier Guards, my aide-de-camp, were killed close by him, and Major Hingeston, commanding the 58th Regiment, and all the mounted officers of the regiment, were shot down or dismounted. The men continued to hold their ground unflinchingly for some time; but the ground was too unfavourable and the fire too severe, and ultimately the regiment was compelled to retire, covered for some time by the fire of two companies posted under direction of Major Essex, 75th Regiment, Column Staff Officer, behind a slight ledge. Part of the 60th pushed forward to cover the retirement, and the 58th, which had fallen back leisurely, without haste or confusion, re-formed at the foot of the hill, and marched back into position in as good order and with as erect and soldierly bearing as when it marched out. The main attack having failed, it became necessary to withdraw the advanced parties on the left. This was done without loss, though the Boers began to show in increasing numbers on that flank, and the force was re-formed on its ground. I remained on this ground for some time, partly to cover the removal of the wounded, and partly

in the hopes that the enemy might attempt to follow up his success. But as the Boer Commander would not allow me to send succour to the wounded on the hill so long as I maintained my advanced position, I withdrew slowly to the camp in the afternoon. All the wounded, and the bodies of the dead officers, were brought into camp that evening; and the dead were buried under a flag of truce, some of them that evening and the remainder the next day.

"Of the numbers of the Boers and their losses it is difficult to form any reliable estimate. Judging, however, by the numbers who actually showed at the points attacked and by information obtained from various sources, I should put their number at about 2000. Considering the excellent cover under which they mostly fought, I cannot suppose that their losses were heavy. I must do my adversaries the justice to say that they fought with great courage and determination. A good deal of the fighting was at short ranges of twenty to one hundred yards, and the Boers showed no fear of our troops, but rather advanced to meet them. I have also to acknowledge the courtesy shown by some of their leaders in giving facilities for the care and removal of the wounded. I shall hold this camp until I receive reinforcements sufficient to enable me to renew the attack."

SKELDERSGATE BRIDGE, YORK.

The new bridge, constructed by order of the Corporation of the city of York, was opened for passengers on foot at the beginning of the year, and has now been completed, and opened for carriage traffic. It consists of five arches, three of which cross the river Ouse, the two others being land arches for the waterside traffic. The centre arch has a span of 90 ft.; the two side arches have spans of 30 ft. each; and the two land arches have spans of 24 ft. each. The 30 ft. span next the Lodge is what is termed a bascule or opening bridge, and can be easily raised and lowered by hydraulic machinery. Beneath this opening bridge is an invert, 10 ft. 6 in. below the summer level, formed of brick in cement, 2 ft. 6 in. deep, supported on a deep bed of concrete on piles. The opening bridge is formed with eight wrought-iron girders, affixed to a shaft 10 in. in diameter, on which they turn. These eight girders are each 53 ft. 6 in. long. The portion of the girders overhanging the opening span is about 35 ft. The hydraulic machinery is supplied by Sir William Armstrong and Co., of Newcastle. It consists of two hydraulic cylinders, placed side by side, one for opening and one for closing the bridge. The hydraulic force-pump, adapted to work up to a pressure of 700 lb. per square inch, is worked directly from the crank-shaft of an "Otto's Silent Gas Engine." The machinery is placed in the abutment behind the Lodge. The total length of the bridge, including the abutments of the land arches, is 308 ft. 8 in., but, including the longest retaining walls of the approach, it is 861 ft. 8 in. The width is 40 ft. The Corporation decided to divide the work, intrusting the ironwork to Messrs. Handyside and Co., of Derby, and doing the foundations and masonry by its own workmen, under the direction of Mr. Styan, the city surveyor. Mr. George Gordon Page, M.Inst.C.E., of London, was the engineer; and Mr. Robert Nunn, the resident engineer.

OBITUARY.

LORD HANMER.

The Right Hon. John, Baron Hanmer, of Hanmer, and of Flint, and a Baronet, died on the 8th inst. at Knotley Hall, Kent. His Lordship was born Dec. 22, 1809, the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hanmer, by Arabella Charlotte, his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of Mr. Thomas S. D. Bucknall, M.P., and was grandson of Sir

Thomas Hanmer, whom he succeeded in the baronetcy in 1828. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and sat in Parliament for Shrewsbury from 1832 to 1837, for Hull from 1841 to 1847, and for the Flint boroughs from the last-named year till his elevation to the Peership, Oct. 1, 1872. His Lordship served as High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1832. He married, Sept. 3, 1833, Georgiana, youngest daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, of Grendon Hall, Warwickshire, which lady died March 21 last year. Lord Hanmer had no issue, and the peerage honour is consequently extinct; but the baronetcy and the representation of the very ancient family of Hanmer of Hanmer devolve on his Lordship's next brother, now Sir Wyndham Edward Hanmer, fourth Baronet. He was born in 1810, and has been twice married—first, in 1842, to Marie Louise Victoire, younger daughter of the late Sir John Connroy, Bart., by whom he has issue; and secondly, in 1877, to Harriet Frances, eldest daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. Henry Hely-Hutchinson.

SIR H. M. JACKSON, BART.

Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Bart., of Llantilio Court, Monmouthshire, J.P. and D.L., one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, died on the 8th inst., at 61, Portland-place, within but a few hours after the formal completion of his appointment as a Judge. He was born July 23, 1831, the eldest son of the late Sir William Jackson, Bart., M.P., of Manor House, Birkenhead (created a Baronet Nov. 4, 1869), by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Hughes. Sir Henry received his education at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1853 and M.A. in 1859. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1855, and, having attained to considerable practice, acquired his silk gown in January, 1873. He succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death in 1876. In July, 1865, he unsuccessfully contested Birkenhead, but, in 1867, obtained a seat in the House of Commons, in the Liberal interest, for Coventry, which he represented until November, 1868, and again from 1874 till his recent elevation to the Bench. He married, Aug. 8, 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Buddicumb Blackburne, of Birkenhead, and leaves issue, the eldest son of which is now Sir Henry Mather Jackson, third Baronet, born Oct. 19, 1855. We give the portrait of Sir Henry Jackson on another page.

SIR J. C. WILSON.

Sir John Cracroft Wilson, K.C.S.I., C.B., died on the 2nd inst., at Christchurch, New Zealand, in his seventy-third year. He was the only son of Mr. Alexander Wilson, F.R.S., of the Madras Civil Service, by Clementina, his wife, daughter of Mr.

William Cracroft, and received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, and at Haileybury. From 1828 to 1859 he served in the Bengal Civil Service, and subsequently settling in New Zealand became a member of the House of Representatives. He had the Indian medal for services as a special Commissioner during the Mutiny, and received the decoration of C.B. in 1860, and of K.C.S.I. in 1872. Sir John married, first, in 1828, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. S. Wall; and secondly, in 1844, Jane Torrie, daughter of Mr. James Greig.

DUNDAS, OF DUNDAS.

James Dundas, of Dundas, in the county of Linlithgow, Vice-Lieutenant of that county, the chief of Dundas, died on the 9th inst., in Edinburgh, in his eighty-fourth year. He was the only son of Mr. George Dundas, of Dundas, by Christian, his wife, second daughter of Sir William Stirling, Bart., of Ardoch, and was male heir of the very ancient house of Dundas, remarkable not only for its high antiquity, but also for the series of distinguished men it has contributed to the public service. He married, July 20, 1813, the Hon. Mary Tufton Duncan, third daughter of the famous Admiral, Adam Duncan, created Viscount Duncan, of Camperdown, and by her, who died in 1867, had a large family. His eldest son, George Dundas, C.M.G., M.P. for the county of Linlithgow 1847 to 1860, and Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, died March 18, 1880, and the second son, Adam Alexander Duncan Dundas, becomes heir male of the family.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Carolina Amelia, Queen Dowager of Denmark, at Copenhagen, on the 9th inst. Her Majesty was daughter of Frederick Christian, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, was born June 28, 1796, and married, May 22, 1815, to Christian VIII., King of Denmark, to whom she was second consort, and by whom she had no issue.

Lady Lush, the wife of Lord Justice Lush, on the 16th inst. The deceased lady was the daughter of the Rev. Christopher Woollacott, and was married to Lord Justice, then Mr. Lush in 1839.

Vice-Admiral John Ormsby Johnson, at the Moorings, Ipswich, aged fifty-eight. He entered the Navy in 1835, served during the Chinese War in 1842, and attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1875.

Lady Hawley (Sara Diana), widow of Sir Joseph Hawley, Bart., of Leybourne Grange, Kent, on the 9th inst., at 34, Eaton-place. She was the third daughter of General John Crosbie, was married June 18, 1839, and was left a widow in 1875.

General Charles Gascoyne, Colonel 72nd Highlanders, on the 10th inst., in Chesterfield-street, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in 1805, son of General Isaac Gascoyne, Colonel of the 5th Foot, and became Colonel of the 72nd Highlanders in 1870.

Lady Murray, of Ochtertyre (Ioné Campbell Penney), wife of Sir Patrick Keith Murray, Bart., and daughter of the late Hon. Lord Kinloch, at the family seat near Crieff, Perthshire, aged thirty-five. She was married March 30, 1876, and leaves one son and one daughter.

Mrs. Horatia Nelson Ward, adopted daughter of the great Lord Nelson, on the 6th inst., at Beaufort Villa, Woodrising, Pinner, Middlesex, in her eighty-first year. She married the Rev. Philip Ward, some time Vicar of Tenterden, and became a widow about twenty years since.

Mr. Roddam John Roddam, of Roddam, Northumberland, J.P. and High Sheriff, 1872, on the 9th inst., at Lynwold, Grove Park, Chiswick, in his eighty-first year. He was eldest son of Mr. Joseph Falder, of Alnwick, and assumed the surname of Roddam on succeeding to the Roddam estate.

Major-General Gother Frederick Mann, C.B., at Upper Norwood, in his sixty-fourth year. He entered the Army in 1836, served in the Chinese Wars, including the capture of Canton, the taking of the Taku Forts, and the surrender of Pekin, and became a Major-General in 1874. He married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Baynes.

Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Frederick Cavendish, J.P. and D.L., Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen, formerly of the 52nd Regiment. He was born in 1817, eldest son of General the Hon. Henry Cavendish, by Sarah, his first wife, daughter of Mr. William Fawkener, and was cousin to the Duke of Devonshire. He married, in 1843, Lady Emily Augusta Lambton, daughter of John George, first Earl of Durham.

The Hon. Mrs. Robert Meade (Caroline Georgiana), on the 5th inst., in Upper Brook-street, aged twenty-seven. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. Charles William Grenfell, M.P., of Taplow Court, Bucks, by Georgiana, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. William S. Lascelles, and was married, April 13, 1880 (being second wife), to the Hon. Robert Henry Meade, next brother of the Earl of Clanwilliam.

Mr. Henry Trench, of Cangort Park, King's County, J.P., High Sheriff 1842, on the 7th inst., in his seventy-fourth year. He was second son of Mr. William Trench, of Cangort Park, by Sarah Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of the Hon. Robert Moore, and was nephew of Frederic, first Lord Ashtown. He married, 1836, Georgiana Amelia Mary, younger daughter of Benjamin, first Lord Bloomfield, by whom he leaves issue.

Miss Mary Buckley-Williams, at her residence, Glan Hafre, Montgomeryshire, aged seventy. She was the second daughter of the late Mr. John Williams Buckley-Williams, of Lennant, Montgomeryshire, lord of the manor of Lennant, J.P. and D.L. for the county, by Catherine, his wife, eldest daughter and coheiress of Mr. Rice Pryce. The deceased lady was celebrated throughout Montgomeryshire for her many works of charity and philanthropy.

Mr. Frederick Lewis Maitland-Heriot, of Ramornie, Fife-shire, J.P. and D.L., Advocate at the Scotch Bar, Sheriff of Forfarshire since 1862, on the 7th inst., in Paris, aged sixty-three. He was son of James Maitland, of Ramornie, who took the surname and arms of Heriot, and was grandson of Captain the Hon. Frederick Lewis Maitland, R.N., of Rankeilour, sixth son of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale. He married, 1848, Martha, daughter of Sir A. Agnew, Bart., and leaves issue.

Mr. Magniac, M.P., has made an allowance of rent to his tenants on the Colworth and Toft estates equal to 25 per cent on the total amount of rents for the year ending Michaelmas, 1880. This is the second year that Mr. Magniac has made this allowance in consequence of the bad weather, besides delaying for some months the collection of the rents.

The schedule of prizes to be offered for competition at the Birmingham Dairy Show, which will be held during Whitsun week, has been issued. In all, the value of the prizes, cups, and medals offered is said to be a little over £1000. The money prizes for dairy cattle amount to £397, for goats to £32, for cheese to £101, for butter to £61, for bees, beehives, &c., to £26, for dairy implements and utensils to £102, for farm produce to £21, for poultry to £281, and for incubators and other poultry appliances to £10. In addition, there will be six silver medals awarded for special merit in appliances for use in the dairy.

FINE ARTS.

PAINTINGS BY SWISS ARTISTS.

Under the auspices of the Cercle des Beaux Arts of Geneva, about 130 pictures and drawings by Swiss artists are being exhibited at the rooms, 168, New Bond-street. The collection affords but a limited representation, either historical or contemporaneous, of Swiss art, although it aims at doing both. The single work by Vautier, "A Soldier's Yarn," is not important, although the assurance of the not too veracious narrator, the incredulity of the pompous and portly inn-keeper, and the womanly trustfulness of an old dame by his side, give some indication of the painter's almost unrivalled tact in rendering the gestures and expressions of common life. The examples of the elder Calame are even less important. By his son, Arthur Calame, the living painter, there is a marine piece of considerable ability, "A Wreck at Sea"—seen from Boulogne Pier. A large illustration of Schiller's William Tell—the legendary hero putting off in the boat to save Baumgartner—by Leonard Lugardon, from the Council Hall of Berne, is melodramatic, and belongs to the effete school of conventional academic "historical" painting.

The scenery of Switzerland might be thought favourable to the development of a noble school of landscape painting; but experience seems to prove that it is not so. Alpine sublimities are beyond the reach of art; the scale is too vast, and the means of comparison elude the eye when reduced to the limits of an ordinary canvas. The artist is happier nearer home; where his details are more *intime*, where his masses may be more readily compassed. The effect of light, also, in the rarefied air is too vivid, the shadows near the foreground and from the dark monotonous pines too black and cutting for pictorial purposes. Anyone who has been in Switzerland will recognise the truth, though somewhat rough and rude, of the views in the Bernese Oberland by Albert Lugardon, yet the result is not pleasant. Several other Swiss subjects of a more limited kind are more acceptable. Strictly speaking, a Swiss school can hardly be said to exist. The best works here, those evincing higher artistic culture, reveal French influence. There is a lovely little idyll, recalling the French classical feeling in landscape—"The Lake of Annecy—Evening," by F. Poggi. Other agreeable works owe some of their inspiration to Corot. By the admirable painter E. Castres, who has made his reputation in Paris, there are two capital pictures, "Crossing the Frontier in Upper Savoy," with gendarmes demanding the papers of some itinerant mountebanks; and "Changing Horses at the Hospice du Simplon." "The Interrupted Breakfast"—the provisions for a pic-nic spread out and left deserted in a drenching rain, by J. Mittey, is a fine piece of colour and execution in the broad indicative manner of some French painters of still-life. F. Bocion has made a great advance in recent years; his "Drying the Nets on the Savoy shore of the Lake of Geneva" is particularly excellent in its effect of chequered sunlight. By Eugène Burnand there is a large and very spirited picture of a four-horsed village engine dashing along to a fire. The drawing and foreshortening of the horses, the animated actions and varied expressions of their riders, and of the firemen and volunteers on the engine deserve warm praise. A portrait of Byron's Countess Guiccioli, by Madame Munier-Romilly, is disappointing, and hardly bears out romantic associations. Lastly, there is a portrait, very remarkable in its way, of "M. S. C." by C. Vuillermet. It is a half-length of an unaffectedly thoughtful old gentleman, seated with folded hands, in a black cap and fur-trimmed robe—resembling in costume some portraits of Holbein, and emulating that master in its careful minute manipulation. The countless wrinkles of the face and hands are delineated with map-like precision; the white stubby hairs of a neglected beard, and the texture of the fur, are imitated so illusively as to excite wonder. Yet the work does not fulfil some higher requirements of art: the shadows are black, the atmospheric greys which give roundness to flesh are missed; the background is ugly in hue. It is, we understand (as, indeed, might be expected), by a very young artist, and as such, despite shortcomings, is full of promise in its closeness of observation and conscientious painstaking.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.

From various causes, some easy to understand, and some, perhaps, due to former mistakes of management, the more distinguished lady artists still hold aloof from the gallery in Marlborough-street, and now more than ever. Our duty as regards the present exhibition will be sufficiently performed if we simply mention a few fairly good and promising works. Commencing, then, with the water-colours, "A Summer Afternoon" (81), by Jessie Frier, has considerable force, is true in effect, and rich in colour. "Foregate-street, Chester" (96), by Miss Louise Rayner—the picturesque old town-view, enlivened by numerous figures, both equally well painted; by far the best drawing here. "A Garden" (274), in oil, by Miss Hilda Montalba—with suffused effect of sunlight artistically rendered. "Eleanore" (280), by Mary Backhouse Miller—a very promising lifesize head in half-tint. A sunny view from "A Suburban Window" (320) of considerable merit, by Mrs. Thompson, mother of Mrs. Butler, the famous painter of military subjects. "A Quiet Hour" (426), a girl reading, by Ellen Welby—modest but promising. "The Sea Birds' Home" (461), by K. Macaulay, a vigorous piece of work, in which the artist has adopted the well-known Scotch mode of rendering a twinkling sea. "On the Grand Canal, Venice" (528), a slight sketch by Miss Clara Montalba. No. 529, a lush foreground of docks and flowering grasses, by Fanny W. Currey, delicate and skilful. Two Italian figure-studies (533 and 543) of decided ability by Miss Beresford. To these we must add with commendation, but have not space to particularise, several Italian views by Mrs. Marrable, decorative panels by Mrs. Louise Jopling, and contributions by Mrs. Backhouse and Misses Mary Foster, Charlotte J. Weeks, Eleanor Mandy, Annie Grace Fenton, Linnie Watt, Grace H. Hastie, and Austin Carter.

The Spring Exhibitions at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, and at Messrs. McLean's and Messrs. Tooth's galleries in the Haymarket will open on Monday next.

A marble bust of the late Lieutenant Shergold Smith, R.N., who died while in the service of the Church Missionary Society in Africa, was on Monday unveiled at the Church Missionary House, Salisbury-square.

The Industrial and Fine-Art Loan Exhibition, which is to be opened at Richmond on April 11, is likely to be very successful. The committee have thrown open the prizes to all classes in the kingdom, and as a consequence there are a very great number of entries. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other members of the Royal family have accorded both approval and substantial support.

F. J. Skill, a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours and an artist well known to publishers as a draughtsman on wood, died suddenly on the 8th inst. He began life as a wood-engraver; then, finding a field for his talent in the growing demand that had sprung up for illustrated periodicals, devoted many years of his life to this art. He was employed

on this paper, and indeed on most of the pictorial periodicals of the day.

The council of the Royal Albert Hall announce that they are prepared to receive for exhibition in May next such works of art as have been submitted during the present year to the Council of the Royal Academy of Arts and conditionally retained by them, but which cannot be placed at Burlington House for want of space. The production of the letter received by the artist from the Royal Academy will be necessary to ensure the admission of such works at the Royal Albert Hall. The reception days for these works will be April 25 and 26.

On Monday the annual meeting of the Governors of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education was held at the Mercers' Hall—Sir S. H. Waterlow, M.P., in the chair. The report was adopted, and thanks were voted to the Corporation and the Vintners' and Bakers' Companies for their grants, and to the Drapers', Goldsmiths', and Clothworkers' Companies for the further handsome additions granted. The subscription of the Drapers' Company has been increased from £2000 a year to £4000 a year. This increased subscription, which is recommended to be devoted during the next two years to the special fund for building and fittings in connection with the institute's Technical College, Finsbury, is in addition to a donation of £10,000 already promised to the institute for the same purpose.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PICTURE ORIGIN OF CUNEIFORM (ARROW-HEAD) CHARACTERS.

The Rev. William Houghton, M.A., gave the first of a course of two lectures on Thursday, the 3rd inst. He began by adducing evidence supporting the hypothesis that all written language defined as "the art of recording events and sending messages," originated in pictures representing objects or ideas. The lecture was amply illustrated by numerous singular diagrams, including examples derived from the ancient Chinese, Egyptians, and Mexicans, and the modern North American Indians. He explained how the Egyptian phonetic system gradually arose out of the hieroglyphs; and how the picture-writing merged into the cursive hieratic, in which all trace of its origin was lost. Similar changes were also remarked in Chinese. As modern examples, a love-song was read off from figures drawn by North American Indians; and reference was made to our own astronomical signs. Mention was also made of an illiterate old woman, a poultier and pastry-cook, of Durham, who began with a pictorial system of accounts, but as her business increased was compelled to adopt a species of hieroglyphics, of which Mr. Houghton gave specimens. He next referred to the recent discovery of M. Terrieu de Lacouperie, who has adduced strong reasons for believing that the Chinese and ancient Accadian characters had a common origin; and stated that Professor Douglas considers that there is an unmistakable affinity between the languages and traditions of ancient China and Babylonia. In relation to this, Mr. Houghton commented on the question, whether the cuneiform characters of the Assyrian Syllabary have a pictorial origin, his specimens being selected from the 522 characters in Professor Sayce's Grammar, in many of which he was able to trace out their primitive form and meaning.

The Rev. William Houghton, in his second lecture, given on Thursday, the 10th inst., commented on a series of diagrams, exhibiting a number of examples of ancient pictorial forms, representing natural objects and ideas and their transitions, from which the ordinary Babylonian and Assyrian cuneiform characters were derived. These included various animals, such as the bull and deer; parts of the body, such as the hand and foot; life, indicated by a flower; the mother, "the deity of the house;" typifying grace and dignity; Nineveh, "the fish city;" daybreak, night, fire, &c. Some of these interpretations, Mr. Houghton said, are very clear, and others doubtful; but they have generally been approved by Professor Sayce.

THE SERUM OF THE BLOOD.

Professor Schäfer's seventh lecture on the blood, given on Tuesday, the 8th instant, was devoted to the serum. He explained how it may be obtained from the clot by expression, as the fibrin shrinks, by subsidence of the corpuscles in whipped blood, and by the aid of a centrifugal machine. Serum is a clear, colourless fluid, which becomes white and almost solid by heat through the coagulation of the protein constituents, of which serum-albumin and serum-globulin are the most important. Taking the white of egg as a type, of albumin, the Professor exhibited various reactions of protein—precipitation by strong nitric acid, by acetic acid, and by ferrocyanide of potassium; and also the red precipitate obtained by boiling with a solution of mercury in nitric acid. An orange yellow colour was produced by this treatment successively with nitric acid and ammonia. In solution, proteins rotate the plane of polarized light. Albumins and globulins were shown to be soluble proteins, convertible into insoluble by heat. Albumins are soluble in pure water, but globulins require a little of either some kind of salt, acid, or alkali. Neither diffuses through vegetable parchment (by dialysis), and they can thus be freed from the intermixed salts, which do diffuse into water. The globulin may be precipitated by diluting serum with water, and passing carbonic acid gas through it, and also by neutralising with acetic acid; but most completely by saturating the serum with sulphate of magnesia. From serum which has in this last way lost its globulin the albumin can be obtained by saturation with sulphate of soda. Serum-albumin when completely freed from salts by dialysis is said not to coagulate by heating. The lecture was well illustrated by interesting experiments.

SELENIUM AND THE PHOTOPHONE.

Mr. Shelford Bidwell, M.A., M.R.I., gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 11th inst., instead of Professor Blackie, who was unable to fulfil his engagement through illness. After illustrating some of the properties of selenium, a rare element, somewhat resembling sulphur, the lecturer specially noticed its two states—1, vitreous, in which it is a very bad conductor of electricity; 2, crystalline, in which it is a very good conductor. He then exhibited the phenomena of electric resistance, and stated that when crystalline selenium is exposed to light this resistance is diminished, and a much greater quantity of electricity passes. This fact was first announced by Mr. Willoughby Smith in 1873; and selenium cells for applying this property were constructed by Dr. Werner Siemens and others. The lecturer produced one in a simple form, yet very sensitive to light. Details, illustrated by diagrams, were given of this, and of other delicate apparatus employed in the experiments made by Captain Sale, Professor W. G. Adams, and Mr. Bidwell to ascertain which rays of the spectrum of the sun and of the electric lamp produce the maximum effect upon selenium. The results obtained greatly varied. With regard to temperature, the lecturer stated that he had discovered that there was a certain degree of temperature at which the electric resistance of selenium is greatest. Any variation from this point, in the

direction of either heat or cold, diminishes the resistance. This point, in a specimen exhibited, is about 24 deg. centigrade. Proceeding to the explanation of the photophone, the lecturer referred to Professor Graham Bell's ascertaining at the Royal Institution on May 17, 1878, that there was a possibility of "hearing a shadow, by interrupting the action of light upon selenium." Mr. Willoughby Smith carried out this idea, and soon after heard the sound produced by the action of a ray of light upon a bar of selenium in connection with a telephone. How this was effected was explained. A series of flashes of light is let fall on selenium, causing intervals of light and darkness. The strength of the current continually varies; and if the flashes succeed each other quickly enough, and with sufficient regularity, a musical note is heard by a person listening at the telephone. Moreover, by placing a small mirror whereby light may be reflected upon a distant selenium cell, aided by lenses suitably arranged, Professor Graham Bell was enabled to obtain articulate sounds at some distance (about 700 feet). The discourse was illustrated by many experiments; but Mr. Bidwell was not able to show Mr. Bell's last invention, as the sounds are audible to only one person at a time. He referred, however, to successful trials made at the Institution on Dec. 7 last. In conclusion, he described an application of selenium, devised by himself only a month ago—a method for transmitting pictures of natural objects by a telegraph wire—which he terms "Telephotography."

ANCIENT EGYPT—SCIENCE AND ART.

Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, Keeper of Coins in the British Museum, began his fourth and concluding lecture, given on Saturday last, the 12th inst., by referring to our scanty knowledge of Egyptian science. The most important document we possess is an Egyptian mathematical handbook of extreme antiquity in the British Museum, giving examples of the simple rules of arithmetic and of practical geometry, as far as the measuring of the surfaces and contents of solid bodies. For astronomy we have no records of observations which can be turned to account for calculating dates. We know that the Egyptians held the doctrine of the movement of the earth as well as the sun, and they appear to have combined the theory of the earth's annual revolution with that of the combined movement of the sun and the whole solar system in space. The orientation of the great Pyramid and most of the others is correct; and the reckoning of time was complicated and minute. For mechanics our best information is derived from the Pyramids, the tombs of kings. The astronomical and other purposes for which Professor Piazzi Smyth imagined the great Pyramid was erected, the lecturer showed to be fanciful and unsound. The angle of the inclined passages was, as Sir Henry James, R.E., had proved, very nearly "the angle of rest," and obviously intended to make the moving of the king's sarcophagus as easy as possible. The skill shown in all the construction of the Pyramids was marvellous, far surpassing that observed in the works of any other ancient nation. After noticing Egyptian music, Mr. Poole referred to the documents relating to medicine, which display attainments apparently not far below our own, two centuries ago. He then contrasted the ancient solid style of architecture, which in Egypt comprehended painting and sculpture, with the florid style of the Ptolemaic renaissance, pointing out the effect of Greek influence in producing new arrangements and forms which, if the Egyptians had not lost the finer sense of curve and line, would have resulted in an art of extraordinary beauty. Egyptian architecture far surpassed that of Chaldea and Assyria, and its unparalleled solidity and durability was fitly emblematic of the belief in immortality which it was intended to embody. These interesting lectures will be published in the *Contemporary Review*.

Mr. Alexander Buchan, M.A., Secretary of the Meteorological Society of Scotland, will give a discourse on the Weather and Health of London at the next Friday evening meeting, on the 25th inst.

THE LAKE REGION OF AFRICA.

At a meeting of the members of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening, under the presidency of Sir Rutherford Alcock, Mr. J. Stewart, C.E., read a paper on "Lake Nyassa and the Water-Route to the Lake Region of Africa." In the course of his remarks the lecturer stated that the object of his expedition was to fix the position of the northern end of Lake Nyassa, and the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, and to discover a practical road between them. Within the past two or three months £11,000 had been promised him to carry on the work, which he proposed very shortly to undertake, with the aid of two English artisans. He had formed the opinion that only fifty miles of the proposed road would present any engineering difficulties. The problem of conveying a steamer to the northern end of Lake Nyassa would have to be solved; but, with that exception, he saw no reason why the scheme should not be an accomplished fact. He trusted that the London Missionary Society would adopt permanently the Nyassa route, and place a missionary station on the road between the two lakes. The lecturer gave some details respecting the physical aspects of the country through which he passed, remarking incidentally that his expenses up to Lake Tanganyika were only £36 per month. The natives were friendly, and he discovered that those at the southern end of Lake Nyassa could not understand the language spoken by the natives at its northern extremity. It would be found that the system of languages there presented a wide field of philological research. The natives had no musical instruments worthy of the name, but over their camp fires they sometimes joined in a chant describing the events of the day. On the outward journey, the total distance traversed between the two lakes was 248 miles.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE MANSION HOUSE.

During Wednesday night there was an attempt to blow up the Mansion House, which, however, was happily frustrated. At the back of the Lord Mayor's residence there is a narrow and, at night-time, a very dark passage leading from George-street into Walbrook, skirting the Church of St. Stephen's. About twelve o'clock a policeman, while passing through the passage in his ordinary round, saw a mass of paper alight, and on extinguishing it he found in the midst of it a large box, heavily bound with iron. The constable, having put out the fire, took the box to Bow-lane police station, where it was found to contain 40 lbs. of gunpowder, in the centre of which a fuse had been placed. The box was placed beneath the east window of the Egyptian Hall, which depicts William Walworth killing the insurgent Wat Tyler.

For the convenience of persons corresponding with India, China, and other places, it has been decided to adopt postage stamps of the value of 5d., which will shortly be issued.



A, A, A. Line of advance taken by 58th Regiment in the attack. C, C. Ground on which the troops actually formed. D. Round detached hill occupied by Boers. E. High Table Hill, the key of the position. F. Walled inclosure, occupied by Naval Brigade with rockets. G. Rifles and Natal Police, covering the left. H. Part of 60th Rifles, covering the retreat. I, II. Positions successively taken up by the Artillery, to protect the advance of the 58th Regiment. K to O. Attempted advance of mounted troops, under Major Brownlow. P, P. Ground occupied by Boers after repulse of Brownlow. Q. Slope held by Major Essex, to cover the retreat. S, S, S. Ground held by the Boers to the left.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR: REPULSE OF SIR G. COLLEY'S FIRST ATTACK AT LAING'S NECK, JANUARY 28.

FOUNDED UPON SIR G. COLLEY'S SKETCH-PLAN OF THE ACTION

SEE PAGE 282.

WEATHER-LORE OF THE MOON.

The common notion that the weather changes with the moon's quarters is still believed by most people, although, as the meteorologists have long ago pointed out, there is no ground for this fanciful lunar rule. It is curious, however, to find educated persons, to whom exact weather records are accessible, putting credence in this maxim of popular astrology. Hence, in many parts of the country great attention is paid to the day of the week on which the moon's change occurs. By general consent, Saturday is an unlucky day, and, according to a well-known proverb—

A Saturday's change and a Sunday's full moon
Once in seven years is once too soon.

A Norfolk version of this rhyme tells us—

Saturday new and Sunday full
Never was good and never well.

The same notion prevails in Scotland, where it is said—

Saturday's change, and Sunday's prime
Is enough in seven years' time.

A change on Sunday is not altogether propitious, as, we are told, it indicates that "there will be a flood before the month is out." A new moon on Monday, however, is in most places hailed as an omen of fair weather. Similar superstitions are found on the Continent; as, for instance, in some parts of France, where Friday is considered an unfavourable day for a change of the moon.

When the moon is in such a part of the ecliptic as to appear turned much over upon her back, wet weather may be expected; and we find various rhymes on the subject. Thus, one in Scotland gives the following admonition:—

The bonny moon is on her back;
Mend your shoes and sort your thack;

implying, as Mr. Chambers in his "Popular Rhymes of Scotland" tells us, mend your shoes, and see after the thatch of your cottages. In many places, when the moon is thus situated, it is said to be like a boat, and is thought to be a sign of fine weather—an idea which is thus mentioned by George Eliot in "Adam Bede": "It 'ud ha' been better if they ha' buried him i' the forenoon, when the rain was fallin': there's no likelihood of a drop now. An' the moon lies like a boat there. That's a sure sign of fair weather." Sailors, too, have a similar belief; for, to use their phrase, "You might hang your hat upon it." Southeby notices this quaint piece of weather-lore, and assigns this curious reason for it:—"Poor Littledale has this day explained the cause of our late rains, which have prevailed for the last five weeks, by a theory which will probably be as new to you as it is to me. 'I have observed,' he says, 'that when the moon is turned upwards we have fine weather after it, but when it is turned downwards, then we have a wet season; and the reason, I think, is that, when it is turned down it holds no water, like a basin, you know, and then down it comes.'" In Liverpool the moon, when in this position, is regarded as a prognostic of foul weather, being thought to resemble a basin full of water about to fall. Occasionally, too, one may still hear the peasantry exclaim, when they see the new moon's horns turned upwards, "the moon looks sharp, which betokens windy weather."

A pale moon is another sign of wet weather; a notion to which Shakespeare alludes in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (II. 1), where he makes Titania say:—

Therefore the moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatic diseases do abound;

a piece of weather-wisdom prevalent in France, where it is said that "A pale moon in evening or morning brings rain." When, however, it has a red appearance, it is believed to be indicative of wind—a notion to which Virgil alludes in his First "Georgic" (430-1). A clear bright moon, again, is always a welcome sight, being a good omen of fine dry weather. Thus, in summer-time, the farmer is admonished—

If the moon show a silver shield,
Be not afraid to reap your field;
But if she rises haloed round,
Soon we'll tread on deluged ground.

The prognostications drawn from these three aspects of the moon—its paleness, redness, and clearness—have been summed up in the following familiar adage, which is found in other countries besides our own:—

Pallida luna pluit; rubicunda flat; alba serenat.

When a halo is seen round the moon, it is supposed to foretell rain; or, as the peasantry express it, "The moon with a circle brings water in her beak." According to the Scotch rhyme,

About the moon there is a brugh;
The weather will be cauld and rough.

The term *brugh*, says Mr. Chambers, is the early Teutonic word for circle: the same phrase as is applied to circular forts on hills. If this hazy circle be wide, and at some distance from the moon, it is a sign that the rain will be delayed for sometime; if, on the other hand, it be close, and, as it were, adhering to the disc of the moon, rain may be expected very soon. In Suffolk, however, the proverb runs,

Far burr, near rain;
Near burr, far rain.

Again, foggy weather in the last quarter of the moon is thought to betoken moisture, in allusion to which there is a rhyme in Scotland—

Auld moon mist
Ne'er died of thirst.

When the old moon appears in the arms of the new one, it is reckoned a sign of fine weather; or, in other words, when that part of the moon which is covered with the shadow of the earth is seen through it. This superstition is spoken of in the ballad of Sir Patrick Spence:—

Late, late yest'ren I saw the new moone,
Wi' the auld moone in her arme;
And I feir, I feir, my deir master,
That we will come to harme.

There is a popular belief among seafaring men that whenever a planet or large star is seen near the moon, or, to make use of their own phrase, "a big star is dogging the moon," wild and tempestuous weather will soon set in. A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" tells us that some years ago a fisherman of Torquay told him, after a violent gale, that he had foreseen the storm, as he had observed one star ahead of the Moon towing her, and another astern chasing her." There are numerous other items of weather-lore associated with the Moon, to which, however, space will only permit us briefly to allude. Thus, for instance, at Whitby, when the Moon is surrounded by a halo with watery clouds, the seamen say there will shortly be a change of weather, as the "Moon dogs" are about. In some localities the peasantry affirm that "two full moons in a calendar month bring on a flood;" and according to an old adage—

In the decay of the moon
A cloudy morning bodes a fair afternoon.

A Suffolk rhyme informs us that the new moon

When early seen

'Tis seldom seen,

on account of the rain clouds which are said to follow its early appearance.

CHESS.

F B (Paris).—We shall be glad to receive the problems you refer to.
Dr F St (Blandford-square).—We shall take an early opportunity of reporting on all your problems. Thanks.
J R R (Munich).—The last pair are good, and if found correct they shall appear.
W F C (Essex).—The phrase "Mates accordingly" signifies that White's play varies according to Black's defence.
W B B (Honiton).—You are too positive by half. After your moves 1. B to B 6th, R to Q 4th; 2. Q to K 7th (ch), if Black play 2. K takes Kt, how do you propose to mate on the third move?
H M P (Plymouth).—If correct, it is very good, and shall have a diagram.
G H (Gainsford-street).—The manual you mention is the best for general purposes.
F J K (Vienna).—Your problems are always welcome, and we are obliged for the photographic portrait.
P S S (Ilford).—The games are good, and very acceptable.

HEREWARD (Oxford).—The game shall have our best attention and early examination.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 1925, 1926, and 1927 received from M Mackinnon Pillay (Secunderabad); of No. 1925, from W Pocock (Cape Town); of Nos. 1927 and 1928, from W R B (Toronto); of Nos. 1928 and 1929, from Va (U.S.); of No. 1929, from the Rev John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.); and of No. 1930 from James Atkinson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1931 received from Pierce Jones, J Atkinson, Emile Frau, and P S Schenle.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1932 received from Z Ingold, Jane Nepveu, E L G, D W (Guernsey), Pierce Jones, B C M S, Emile Frau, J Bumstead, M H Moore, and P S Schenle.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1933 received from H B, Shadforth, S Farrant, F G Parsloe, C S Cox, An Old Hand, R Gray, M O'Halloran, R T Kemp, A M Colborne, Aaron Harper, Nerina, C Dartagh, C Oswald, E Elsbury, T Greenbank, Otto Fulder (Ghent), D W Kell, L Falcon (Antwerp), Ben Nevis, Semaj, F E Thomson, A R, B Ingersoll, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, Lavinia Grove, G F Merson (Rotterdam), J G Anstee, R B Wood, J Perez Ventoso, W Hillier, M Portobello, R B Ingle, J B Weller, S Diderichsen, G A Young, Thomas Webb (age thirteen), T Chaloner, Hereward, W Biddle, G A (Banchory), H F (Spartan Chess Club), Julia Short, J Alois Schmucke, James Dobson, F Borda, Stuart Berkeley, P S Schenle, C Z Macanlay, J H Symington, B L Dyke, H Blacklock, E Casella, Elsie, C H C (Leeds), Pierce Jones, Eastbath, Norman Rumbelow, H J Grant, W H Latham, F W Humphries, W P Welch, B C M S, Henry B Todd, R H Brooks, Emile Frau, E Bonhstedt, William Scott, Fitzwarine, W F Wood, J W W, C O M (Dundee), Smut, Pingpon, M H Moorhouse, J H Heaton, Hereward, Theodor Willink, Robert Sutcliffe, Mrs Clough Taylor, Rev W F Clements, J R Rapp (Munich), Dr F St, E Loudon, C Wood, John Wood, and Cholwell.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE HERMIT'S PROBLEM received from F G Parsloe, An Old Hand, Otto Fulder, L Falcon, J G Anstee, H Blacklock, E Casella (Paris), Joseph Ainsworth, S Lowndes, F E Thomson, East Marden, and E Bonhstedt.

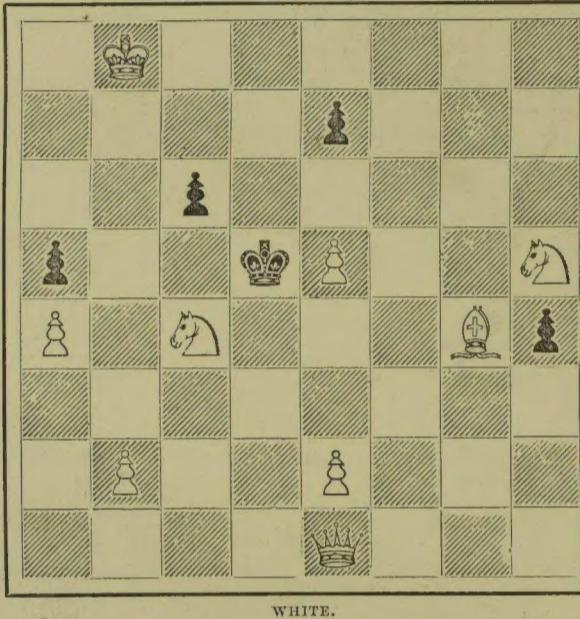
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1932.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 5th K to B 6th (best)
2. Q to Kt 4th (ch) K takes Kt
3. B to B 3rd. Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1935.

By Sergeant-Major MACARTHUR.

BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played recently at the Buda-Pesth Chess Club, in a Match between Dr. JAKOBY and Dr. VIDOR. (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Dr. V.) BLACK (Dr. J.) WHITE (Dr. V.) BLACK (Dr. J.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 12. R takes P Kt takes P
2. P to Q B 4th 13. R takes Kt B takes R (ch)
A further continuation, the effect of which is to weaken the Queen's Pawn. 14. K takes B Q takes Kt (ch)
15. K to Kt sq R takes B, &c., and if 12. R takes Kt, then 12. R takes P with a winning game.
2. B to B 4th 16. B to B 3rd Kt takes K B P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd 17. B to K 3rd Kt takes B P
4. B to K 2nd P to K B 4th 18. B takes Kt R takes B
5. P takes P Kt to Q B 3rd 19. R takes B R takes Kt
6. P to Q 3rd Q takes P 15. Q to K B sq R to K B sq
7. Castles Kt to K B 3rd 16. B to B 3rd R takes B
Assuming Black to be the first player, we have in this position a curious variation of the King's Gambit, in which White has indeed a poor game.
8. Kt to R 4th B to K 3rd 17. P takes R B to R 6th
9. B to R 5th (ch) P to K Kt 3rd 18. Q to Kt 4th (ch)
10. K to K 2nd Castles 19. K to R sq B takes R
11. B to R 6th 20. Q takes B Q to B 8th (ch)
These manœuvres of the Bishops appear to us to be sheer waste of time.
12. Kt to K 5th 21. Q to Kt sq Q takes Kt P
22. Kt to B 3rd B to Kt 7th (ch)
13. Kt to K 5th 23. Q takes B Q takes R (ch)
24. Q to Kt sq Q takes Kt. Well played. There is no time lost on this side.

Correctly played. If White now takes R with B, then follows:—

White resigned.

Played in the French National Tournament between MM. CHASERAY and A. DE RIVIERE. The notes are by M. Rosenthal, and, with the Game, are quoted from *La Revue Illustrée*.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (M. C.) BLACK (M. De R.) WHITE (M. C.) BLACK (M. De R.)
1. P to K 4th P to Q B 4th 15. K R to Q B sq B to R 4th
2. P to Q B 4th 16. Q R to Kt sq P to Q 4th
The usual continuation is 2. Kt to Q B 3rd; 3. P to K Kt 3rd, or 3. K to Kt to Q B 3rd, &c. 17. Kt to Kt 4th P to K B 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd P to K Kt 3rd 18. P takes Q P
4. P to K B 4th P to Q 3rd 19. P takes Kt P
5. Kt to K B 3rd B to Kt 2nd An unfortunate oversight, which loses a clear piece.
6. P to Q 3rd P to K 3rd 18. P takes Kt P takes Kt
6. B to Kt 5th is stronger. 19. P takes Kt P takes Kt
7. B to K 3rd Q to Q R 4th 20. B takes P Kt to Q 4th
8. Q to Q 2nd P to Q R 3rd 21. B takes Kt P takes B
9. B to K 2nd 9. P to Q 4th is the coup juste. 22. P to R 3rd P to Q 5th
10. P takes P Very well played. Black now obtains a good attack. 23. B to B 2nd P to Kt 6th
11. Castles 24. R to K 2nd R to K 2nd
12. Kt to Q sq Q to Kt 3rd 25. R to K 2nd Q takes P
13. Kt to K B 2nd K Kt to K 2nd 26. Q to Kt 2nd Q R to K B 2nd
14. P to K R 3rd 27. B to Kt 3rd P to B 5th
15. P takes P 28. P takes P Q takes B P
16. Castles 29. R to Q B sq Q to Q 4th
17. Kt to Q 4th 30. Q to Kt 4th B to Q R 3rd
18. Kt to Kt 4th 31. R to K B 2nd R to K 2nd
19. P to Q 4th 32. Q to Q 2nd R to K 2nd
20. P to Q 5th 33. K to R 2nd R to K 2nd
21. P to Q 6th 34. Q to Kt 4th R to K 7th
22. P to Q 7th 35. R to B 5th Q to Kt 2d
23. P to Q 8th 36. Q to R 4th P to Q 6th
24. P to Q 9th 37. P to B 5th P takes P
25. P to Q 10th 38. R to Q 6th Q to Kt 4th
26. P to Q 11th 39. P to Q 7th Q to Kt 4th
27. P to Q 12th 40. R to Q 7th R to K 7th
28. P to Q 13th 41. B to Q 7th and wins.

The telegraphic match between the Liverpool and Calcutta Chess Clubs has been brought to a conclusion by both sides agreeing to draw the second game. The first game, which we published soon after its termination, was won by Liverpool, whose representatives have therefore proved victorious in the match. The battle was waged for the honour of victory only, and its conduct throughout was marked by the most friendly feelings on both sides.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 15, 1879) with a codicil (dated Aug. 11, 1880) of Mr. John Handley, late of Newark-on-Trent, Notts, and of Clipsham Hall, Rutland, who died on Dec. 8 last, was proved at the Nottingham district registry on the 8th ult. by Philip Handley, the brother, and the Rev. Edward Handley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. Among other legacies, the testator leaves £100 to the General Hospital, near Nottingham; the advowson of the parish church of Winthorpe, Notts, his real estate near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, and all his furniture, plate, pictures, effects, cattle, horses and harness at his residence, Newark-on-Trent, to his said brother; and his furniture, plate, pictures, effects, cattle, horses, harness, and effects at Clipsham Hall, to his nephew, John William Handley Davenport. All his manors, advowsons, messuages, land, hereditaments, and real estate (except what is otherwise given) he devises to the use of his said nephew for life, and then to his nephew's son, John Handley, in strict settlement. His freehold and copyhold property at Spital is directed to be sold, and the proceeds, with the residue of the personality, laid out in the purchase of freehold estate in the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, to be settled in a similar manner. Provision is made that any person succeeding to the said settled estates shall take the name of Handley in addition to his own, and also quarter the arms of the testator.

The will (dated June 12, 1876) of Mr. Samuel Barker Booth, late of No. 3, Gray's Inn, and of Effingham Lodge, Bickley Park, who died on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 25th ult. by Samuel Barker Booth, the son, Allan McLaren Brown, and Frederick Francis Burnay, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500 and his wines, household stores, books, articles of use and ornament, horses and carriages, with an annuity of £1500 while she remains his widow; to his daughters £5000 each, payable five years after his decease, and annuities in the meantime; and gifts to his sons, executors, clerks, and a servant. The residue of his real and personal property is to be divided between all his sons.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1861) of Mr. Frederick Harrison, formerly of No. 15, Carlton-villas, Maida-vale, but late of Warrior-square, Hastings, who died on Jan. 10 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Mrs. Caroline Harrison, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate absolutely. The personality is sworn under £35,000.

The will (dated March 3, 1880) with a codicil (dated Aug. 19 following) of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., D.C.L., formerly Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, late of Brockham Warren, Surrey, who died on Nov. 24 last at Torquay, was proved on the 4th inst. by Henry John Stephen Smith and Godfrey Lushington, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator, after reciting that his wife is sufficiently provided for by settlement, bequeaths his plate to be divided between his daughters; the furniture, works of art, effects, and the "Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society" at Brockham Warren to his son, Benjamin Vincent Sellon Brodie, and there are other trusts to him. The remainder of his property is left to or upon trust for all his daughters.

The will (dated May 19, 1879) of Major-General Edward Tuite Dalton, C.S.I., late of Queen Anne's-mansions, who died on Dec. 30 last at Cannes, was proved on the 1st inst. by the Marquis of Headfort and Sir Francis Fortescue Turville, K.C.M.G., the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Anglican Mission, Ranchi Chota Nagpore, for the general purposes of the said mission or to build a chapel at any of the outlying stations; £12,000 for the children of his brother Gustavus, and legacies to his godchildren and servants. The residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his nephew, Godfrey John Bective Tuite Dalton.

The will (dated Nov. 16, 1880) of Mr. William P'Anson, late of Hungerford House, Norton, in the East Riding of York, who died on Jan. 10 last, has been proved at the district registry, York, by Miles Samuel Inglis P'Anson, the son and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves to wife, Mrs. Mary P'Anson, his wines, consumable stores, linen, glass, and china, and for life

WHO ARE
THE REALLY GREAT and SUCCESSFUL
MEN in this WORLD?

HUXLEY wisely says:—"Those who take honours in nature's university, who learn the laws which govern men and animals, obey them; are the really great and successful men in this world." Those who won't learn at all are plucked; and then you can't come in again. Nature's pluck means extermination. The simple meaning is, when ailing, pay no attention to the regulation of your diet, exercise, or occupation; attempt no conformity to the laws of life, or when you have drawn an over-draft on the bank of life, &c., avoid the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT and you will be surprised to learn of the body what

A FRAIL and FICKLE TENEMENT it is,
WHICH, LIKE the BRITTLE GLASS
THAT MEASURES TIME,
IS OFTEN BROKE, ere half
ITS SANDS are RUN.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Errors of eating or drinking; or how to enjoy or cause good food to agree that would otherwise disorder the digestive organs, and cause biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fever, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, and other disastrous diseases.

USE ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Or as a health-giving, refreshing, cooling, invigorating beverage, or as a gentle laxative and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

ALSO GOUTY or RHEUMATIC POISONS from the blood, the neglect of which often results in apoplexy, heart disease, and sudden death.

USE ENO'S FRUIT SALT, prepared from a sound, ripe fruit.—What every travelling trunk and household in the world ought to contain—a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Without such a simple creation, the joy-ride of life is immensely increased. "All our customers for Enos Salt would not be without it upon any consideration, they have received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey.

TO EMIGRANTS, or Anyone Leaving Home for a Change.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT is one of the greatest value to emigrants, not only in preventing sea-sickness, &c., but as a means of keeping the blood, healthy under the ever-varying conditions to which he may be exposed.

TO EUROPEANS who propose VISITING HOT CLIMATES, ENO'S FRUIT SALT is absolutely necessary to the preservation of health.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—"Sir,—Having travelled a great deal in my life, and having suffered a great deal from 'Poisoned Blood' and Want of Appetite, I was induced by a friend to use your world-famed FRUIT SALT. I was immediately relieved, and am once more hale and hearty. I shall never be without a bottle again on my travels. I am too pleased to repay you in some way for your wonderful invention by giving you full use of my testimony to the above. Sir, I am yours gratefully,

Dr. G. BANSON, M.A.,
"Clifton Down Hotel, Gloucestershire,
Near Bristol, February, 1881."

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle and see the capsule is marked ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Without it, you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

PREPARED ONLY at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Enos Patent.

"THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA."

TAYLOR BROTHERS'

"MARAVILLA."

Combining every High Quality in an Unequalled Degree.

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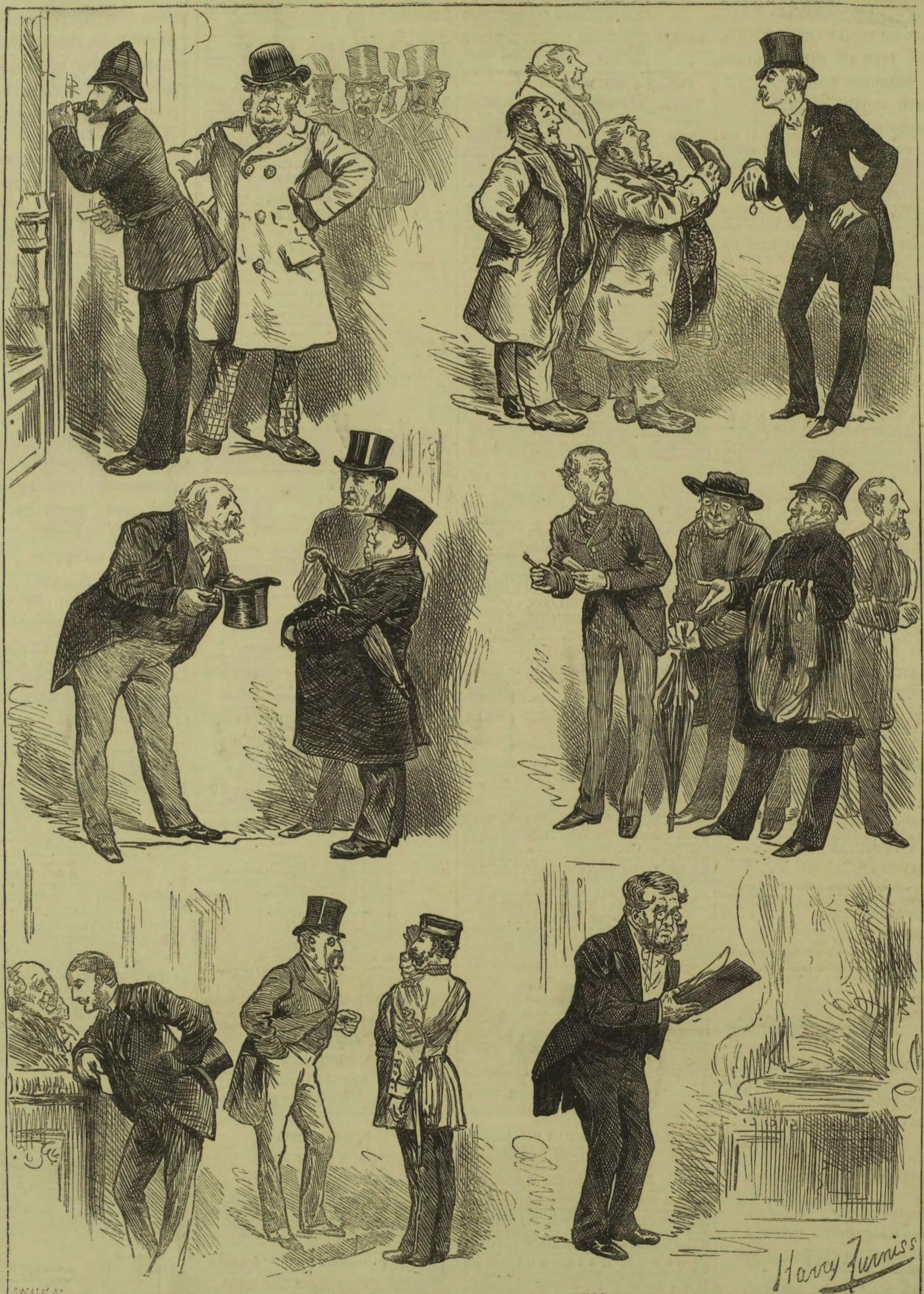
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SKETCHES IN THE LOBBY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SEE PAGE 275.